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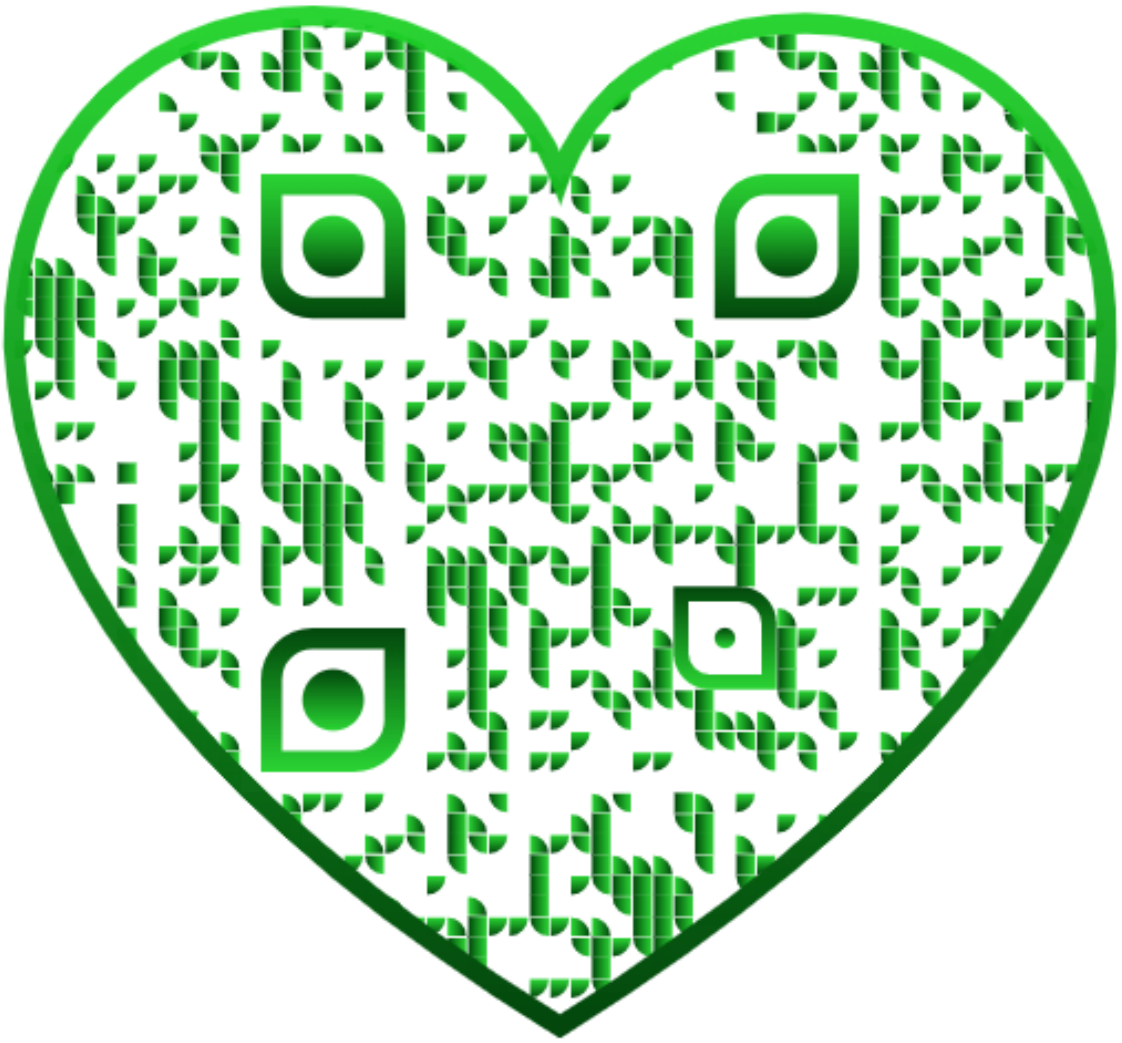
Illustrated History Of The Art, Monuments, Archaeological Sites, Cities, Gods And Goddesses Of Phoenicia And Ugarit



Illustrated History of the Art, Monuments, Archaeological Sites, Cities, Gods and Goddesses of Phoenicia and Ugarit Volume I From A Set Of 2 Volumes

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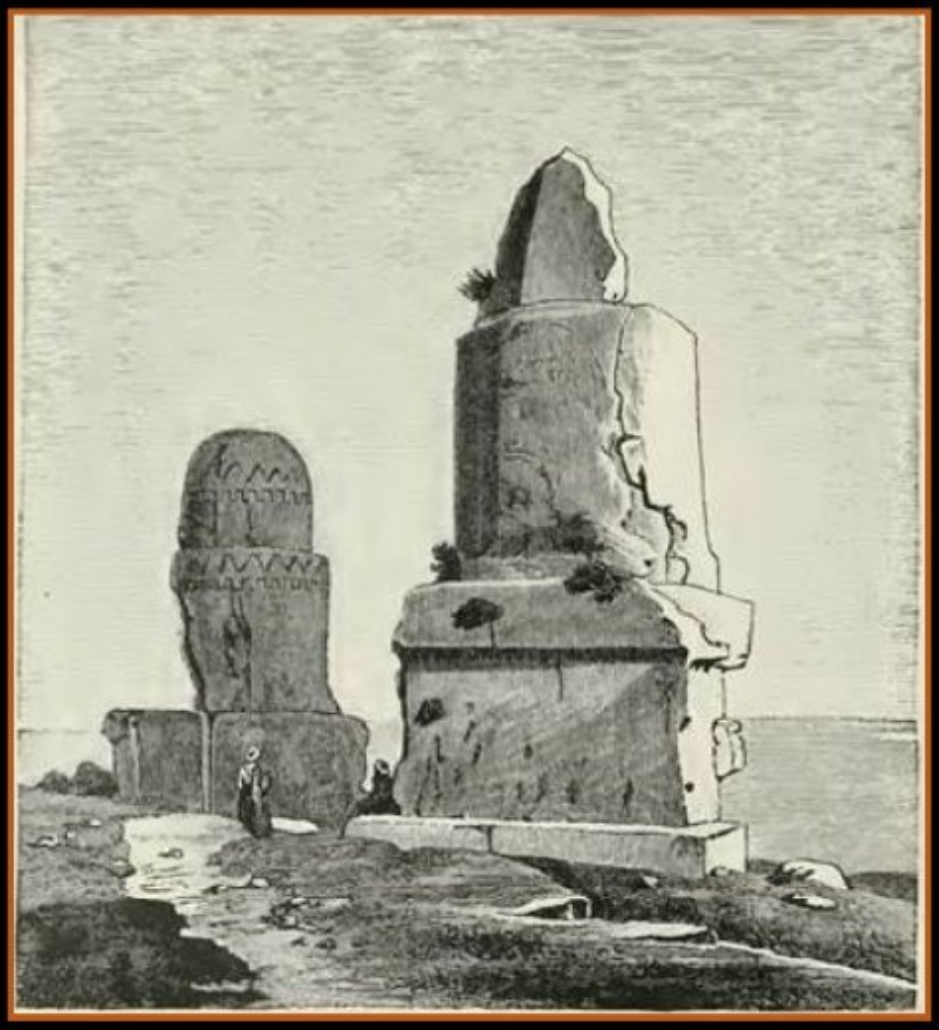

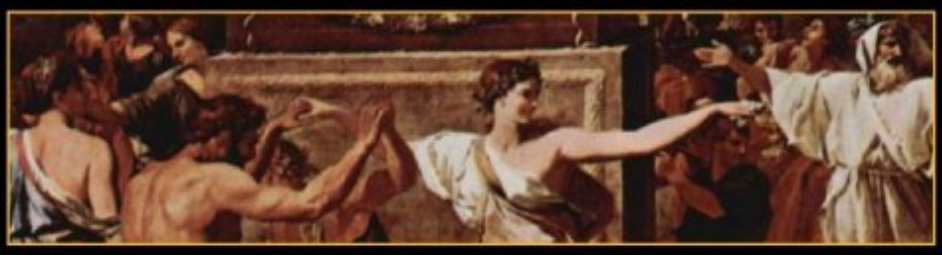

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Illustrated History of the Art, Monuments, Archaeological Sites, Cities, Gods and Goddesses of Phoenicia and Ugarit Volume I From A Set Of 2 Volumes

Maximillien de Lafayette

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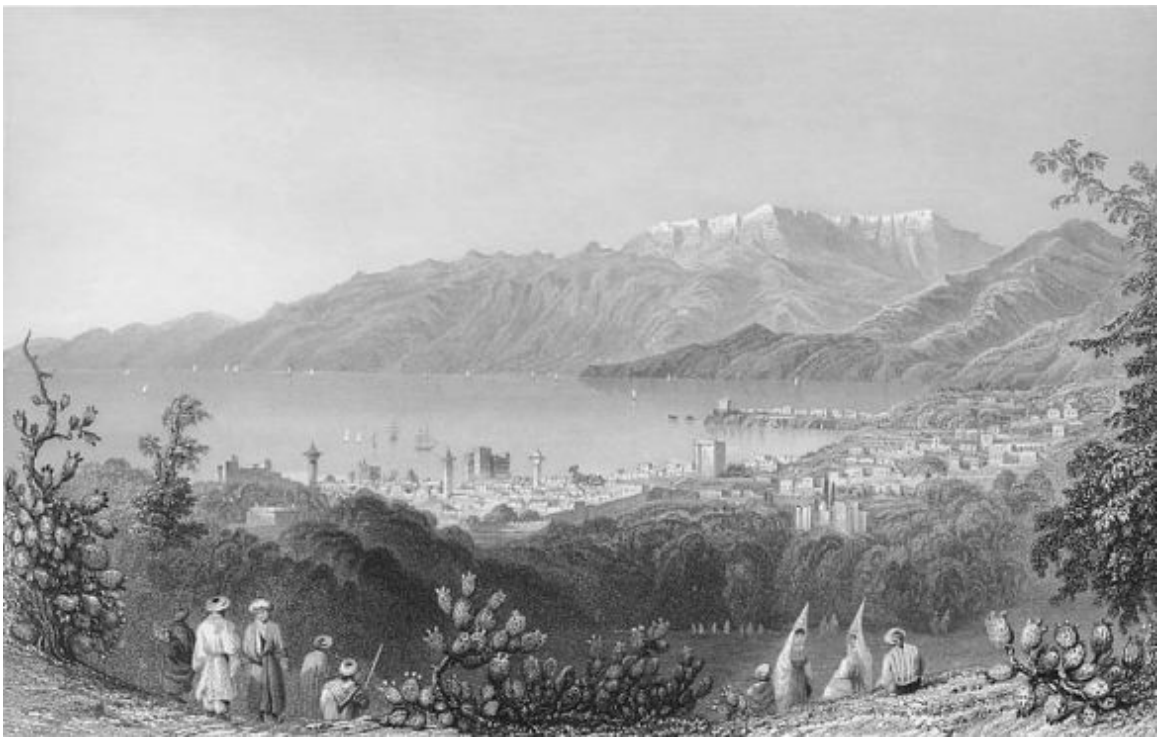

Ancient Lebanon. A view of Bayrout (Beirut) Lebanon’s capital during the Ottoman occupation.

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Introduction

The Phinikiyin (Phoenicians) Phinikiyin is a Lebanese/Arabic word for Phoenicians, derived from the ancient Greek word Phoinikas.

- **a**-The Egyptians knew the Phoenicians as the Panag, Panasa and Fenkha;
- **b**-The Greeks called them the Phoinikas;
- **c**-The Romans called them the Phoenices.

The Phoenicians (Phinikiyin as they are called nowadays by the Lebanese), whose territories correspond today to Lebanon, arrived to this breathtaking Near Eastern country around 5,100 B.C., lived in and ruled Lebanon, the coastal areas of Syria, Palestine, the Island of Arwad, and Cyprus for centuries, long before humans began to write and record humanity's history.

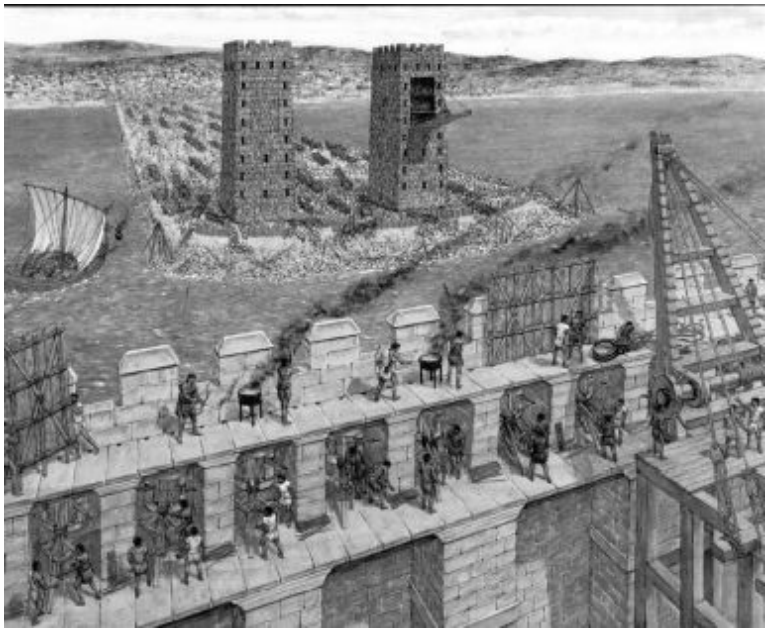
Contrary to all beliefs, the history of the early Phoenicians is much older than any other civilization in the region, including the Hyksos, the Sumerians and Egyptians.

The cedars of Labanu.
The cedars' wood was used to build the Temple of Solomon, and many of the ships and palaces of Assyria and Egypt.

Lebanon is "Loubnan" in Arabic, derived from the Akkadian and Assyrian word "Lubanu".
"Iz eriini-ya sa istu sati Labnanu iztir illiiti upla ana zululuu astehe."-From the Annals of Nebuchadnezzar.
Translated verbatim: "My cypresses (trees, cedars) which from mount Lebanon royal wood (forest) I brought for awnings and planed smoothly."
Nebuchadnezzar said: "Erinu daliti ultu Labnanu disti ana zululi-sa abla."
From Nebuchadnezzar's Annals. Translation: "I brought for its awnings, tall cypresses from Lebanon the green (grassy)."

Later on in history, the early Israelites, the tribes that lived in Palestine, before the arrival of the Habiru (Hebrews), and the Akkadians in Iraq, Syria, and Northern Jordan began to use the word “Loubnan” which means in their languages “White” to refer to Phoenicia.

Coins from ancient Labanu, Akkadian/Assyrian noun for Lebanon (Loubnan in Arabic).



Siege of Tyre by Alexander the Great.

Phoenicia fades away: Phoenicia faded away with the destruction of its major city Tyre on the hands of the unmerciful and vengeful Alexander of Macedonia. Phoenicia was totally absorbed by the Greeks, and the magnificent historical Phoenician identity vanished for ever.

When Alexander of Macedonia invaded Asia and defeated the Persian Empire in 333 B.C., the Phoenicians cities of Sidon, (Saida), Tyre (Sour), the Island of Arwad, and Byblos (Jbeil) were absorbed by the Hellenic invasion.

Tyre, the most important Phoenician city resisted Alexander and refused to allow him to enter the temple of its supreme god. This infuriated Alexander. Thus, he decided to destroy Tyre. However, it took him a 7-month siege in 332 B.C. to capture the city.

After its bloody defeat, Tyre was reduced to ashes, and the Phoenicians gradually lost their national identity. The whole country became part of Alexander’s Greco-Macedonian empire.

In 64 B.C., the name of Phoenicia disappeared from history, when its lands were made part of the Roman province of Syria.

The army of Alexander entering the old city of Tyre.

Lack of interest in Phoenicia's ancient history: The Christian Lebanese who proudly claim to be the direct descendants of the Phoenicians and the Crusaders tried in vain to revive the history of Phoenicia.

In vain, because 75% of the Lebanese population is Muslim. And the Lebanese Muslims never showed a genuine interest in the ancient history of Phoenicia.

To Muslims, what really counts is the Islamic culture and civilization, the Umma Al Arabiya (The Arab Nation), the Arab identity, the message of the Prophet Mohammad, and NOT the history, culture, poetry, temples, alphabet and accomplishments of the Phoenicians. They don't relate to

them. They are not part of their heritage, culture, tradition, beliefs and religion.
Per contra, the Christians in Lebanon identify themselves with the Phoenicians.
The Muslims in Lebanon (even though some are extremely patriotic and many Muslims gave their lives to defend Lebanon against the Ottoman Empire) care less about Phoenicia.
In Christian schools in Lebanon, Phoenicia is the major part of the history curriculum.
In Muslim schools, Phoenicia is a footnote.

Tyre, road of Alexander the Great, who destroyed the city and slaughtered everybody in and around Tyre.

Taking into consideration the destruction of Phoenicia on the hands of foreign conquerors for centuries, and the lack of interest of 75% of its current population (Muslim majority) in its ancient history and civilization, Phoenicia identity and heritage revival were doomed.
And the Lebanese Christians are equally responsible for not bring to life the link the Phoenicians had to the Anunnaki. As

a matter of fact, there is not even one book written by a Christian Lebanese on the subject.
These alarming facts and findings explain why we do not hear much about Phoenicia, its heritage, and its relationship to the Anunnaki. The Muslim Lebanese reject the whole idea, and the Christian Lebanese don’t give a damn.
Less than 1% of contemporary Lebanese are aware of Phonecia’s link to the Nephilim, the gods who descended on Earth **The Anunnaki-Phoenicians Link. Phoenicia the land of the "Sons of God".**

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The Nephilim/Anunnaki, Phoenicians and the Great Flood.
The Nephilim who survived the great deluge returned to Phoenicia; the Bible made reference to their return. They lived with the Phoenicians for 33 years and 33 days in Tyre, Sidon, Byblos, and Baalbeck.
The number 33.33 represents the period of the Tana-wir or Tanwir, which means enlightenment. The number 33.33 became the most important and the most secret number in Phoenician occultism, architecture, and numerology, because it refers to their place of origin, Jabal Haramoun (Mt. Hermon in Lebanon) which is located exactly at 33.33° East and 33.33° North.
The number 33 is equally important in the Masonic rite King Hiram created with the assistance of King Solomon. This number is closely related to the compass and square, which were given to the Phoenicians as a gift by the Anunnaki lords.
This explains how and why the early Phoenicians excelled in building ships, navigation and land-seas maps making.
Worth mentioning here, that the Egyptian Sphinx was built some 11,000 years ago (B.C.), before the Biblical Flood by the early Phoenicians, the Nephilim and an army of Djinns created by the Anunnaki.

Jabal Haramoun (Mt. Hermon in Lebanon), where the first heavenly gods (Nephilim) landed, and short after moved to Tyre and other Phoenician cities; at the time, those cities had no manes. The Mt. Hermon is also known as Ba'al Hermon, Sion, Senir, Sirion, and Jabel Al Talj. Josephus called it Mt. Lebanon. Its highest peak is 9230 feet.

Like the cave man, the early prophets and scribes of the ancient world saw the Anunnaki, the Nephilim and Rephaim as gods.
And Enki became Yahweh. And Before Yahweh was created in the mind of Abraham, the Gods (Nephilim, Anunnaki) and Phoenicians lived in Phoenicia, Ugarit and Arwad in Syria side by side.

Another view of Jabal Haramoun in Phoenicia (Mt. Hermon).

A group of Phoenicians from the early days of Tyre and Sidon.

At that time in history, the ancients knew that Phoenicia was the land where the "Sons of God" descended; a passage from Genesis 6 referred to them.
Their oral tradition/history told us that Phoenicia was the primordial place where the gods from heaven came to Earth and mingled with the women of Earth, and their union produced the first human-hybrid offspring.
The early Hebrews referred to them as the “Fallen Angels”, and called them the Nephilim (Those who fell in Hebrew.) First, they landed on Jabal Haramoun (Mt. Hermon in Phoenicia). Many of them perished by the Great Flood, and those who survived continued to live in Sidon, Tyre, Beirut, Anfeh, Amchit, Jbeil, and Baalbeck in Phoenicia.
According to the Old Testament, Genesis 6, God sent the Great Flood to punish them, for they have sinned by mating with the daughters of Man.
Some of their artifacts are still here on earth; the Sphinx and the Plateau of Baalbeck are a perfect example. The Egyptian

Sphinx was built some 11,300 years ago (BC), before the Biblical Flood by the early Phoenicians, the Nephilim and an army of Djinns created by the Anunnaki.

The Old Testament, the Nephilim, and the descent of the Gods on Mt. Hermon.

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The Old Testament refers to gods and sons of god(s) (B'nai Elohim) who descended on Earth, and interfered in the affairs of humans.

Genesis 6: "Now when man began to increase on Earth and daughters were born to them, the divine beings (Elohim) saw how beautiful were the human daughters and took as their wives…It was then that the Nephilim appeared on Earth, as well as later, after the divine beings had united with human daughters to whom they bore children."

The Christian Ethiopic versions of the Scriptures refer to the Nephilim Sons of God) as the "Sky People", and the Nephilim appeared in the Biblical texts as the "Fallen angels."

In other passages, they were called the "bene Elohim."

Bene means sons in Hebrew. Bene is the plural of Ben (Son).

And Elohim means gods in Hebrew. Elohim is the plural of Elohi or Eli in Hebrew and Arabic, and it means god.

The 19th Century, Jewish Biblical scholar Malbim stated that the sons of gods who descended on Earth from the heavens were the Nefilim (Nephilim), the sons of pagan deities.

And according to Genesis, "the Nefilim appeared on Earth, as well as later."

And they descended in two groups on Mount Harmon (Jabal Haramoun in Phoenicia) according to Book of Jubilees.

The Scriptures tell us that the extraterrestrial gods came to Earth in two separate groups.

The first one, in the days of Jared in the 10th Jubilee, and the second group during the days of Noah, in the 25th Jubilee, about 750 years apart. These extraterrestrials gods were also called angels and messengers by the early Hebrews. Consequently, their depiction as angels with wings was very

a propos, because it represented their ability to fly at an enormous speed.
The Phoenicians who interacted with the extraterrestrial gods called them the messengers of heaven.

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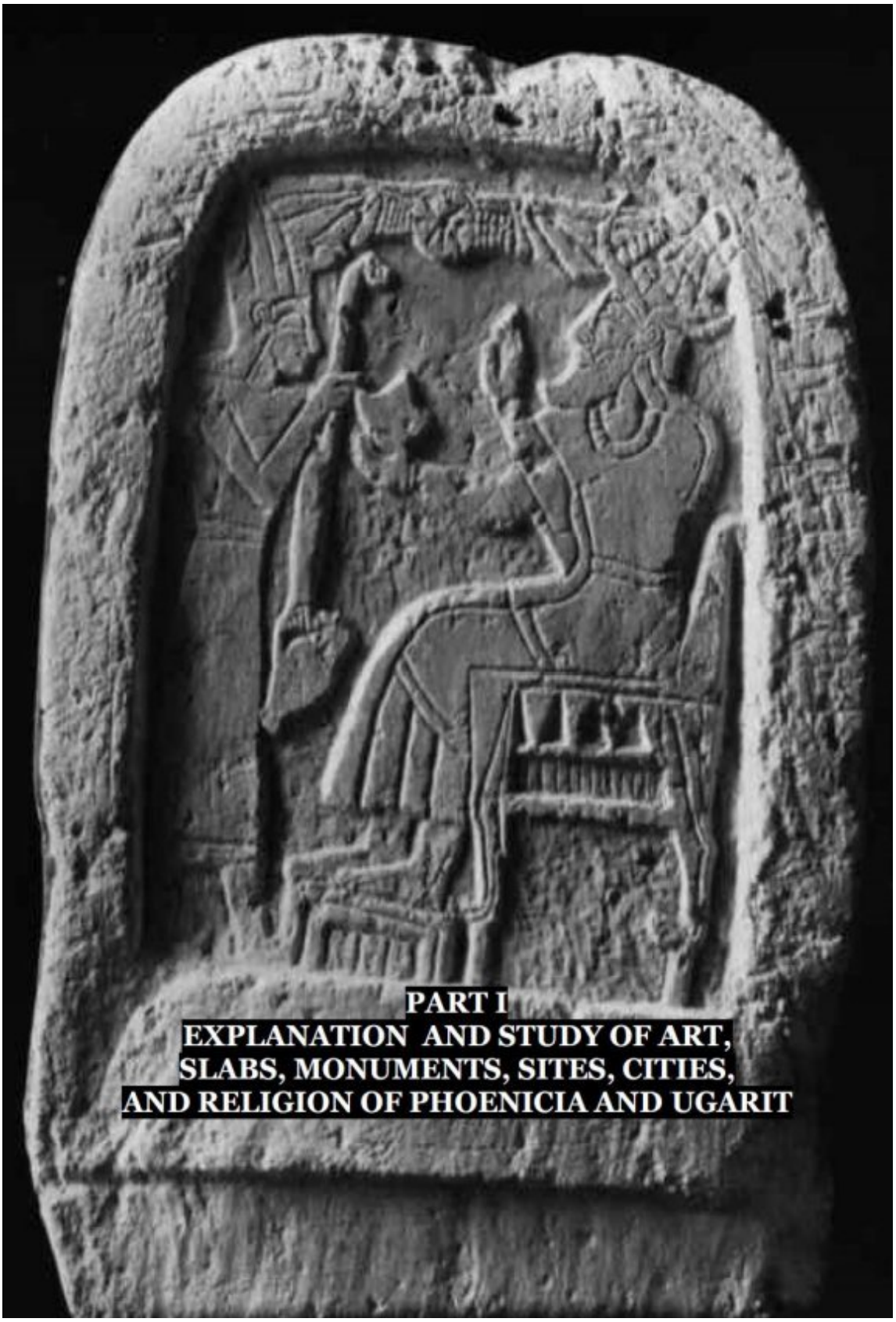
Western conception of the Nephilim, depicted as “Fallen Angels” with a physical passion for the “Beautiful Women of Man”, according to the Bible and other religious scriptures.

Western conception of the Nephilim; a race of beautiful giants who fell in love with the “Women of Man”.



PART I
EXPLANATION AND STUDY OF ART, SLABS, MONUMENTS, SITES, CITIES, AND RELIGION OF PHOENICIA AND UGARIT

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A priest from Tyre wearing the Phoenician apron.

Heavenly gods wearing aprons.

Numerous Egyptian inscriptions and cartouches depict their extraterrestrial (Heavenly) gods wearing aprons. The priests of ancient Egypt wore identical white aprons to display obedience and absolute allegiance to the “extraterrestrial gods”.

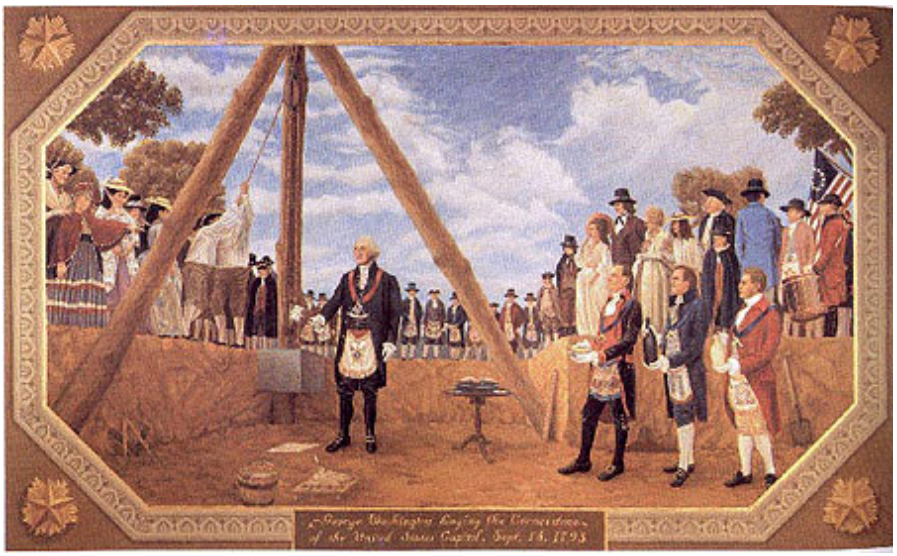
But the first to wear the apron were the Phoenicians; this is how we learned about the Anunnaki-Phoenician triangular apron.

At the Egyptian Museum in San Jose, California, one can see a statuette carved as early as 3500 B.C., during Egypt's first dynasty, depicting a Phoenician prince wearing a triangular white apron.

Later on, the priest-king Melchizedek, created the Melchizedek Priesthood around 2,200 B.C., and all its members wore the Phoenician-Anunnaki triangular white apron during their ritual ceremonies. And finally it was adopted by the Freemasons. Many illustrations depict George Washington, an eminent freemason figure wearing a Phoenician white apron.

Egyptian dignitary wearing the Phoenician apron.

George Washington wearing the freemasonic white apron.



George Washington laying the cornerstone of the United States Capitol building wearing his masonic apron during this official ceremony.

An Egyptian dignitary wearing the Phoenician apron.

Adad, Hadad

Adad: Sumerian/Akkadian/Phoenician. Noun.
Addu in Assyrian.
Addu in Babylonian.
Addu in Akkadian.
As the son of the great Anunnaki god Anu, Adad became the Anunnaki-Akkadian supreme god of rain and storms. Adad has been identified with the Sumerian deity Ishkur. Adad was highly feared and revered in the northern part of Mesopotamia, and was often depicted as a powerful god holding sparkles of lighting in his right hand, and an enormous axe in his left.
Adad was compared to the Canaanite god Hadad (‘Adad).
In Phoenicia, Arwad, Amrit, Ugarit, Assyria, Babylonia, and Syria, Adad was regarded as the god of magical powers, healing, divination and oracles. His epithet read: “Adad bel birim”, which means “Lord of divination.”
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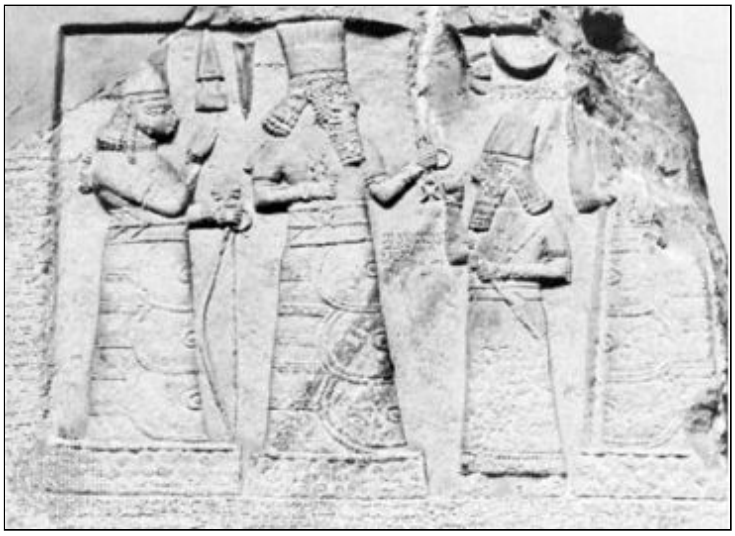
Adad, Hadad, Baal Cycle, and Yahweh fighting the dragon.

The Mesopotamian clay tablets told us a story of God Marduk who fought and slaughtered Tiamat the dragon, in order to rule over the world.
In the Phoenician-Ugaritic story of “Baal Cycle”, the Phoenician god Baal-Hadad fought the Lotan “Tannin” (dragon), the seven headed serpent-dragon of the sea located at a close proximity to Ugarit and Israel.
The Phoenician-Ugaritic dragon story was very well-known to the Hebrews who shared their borders with Phoenicia.

In the Jewish Bible, Yahweh fought the sea's dragon Leviathan.
Isaiah 27:1 "In that day Jehovah with his hard and great and strong sword will punish leviathan the swift serpent, and leviathan the crooked serpent; and he will slay the monster that is in the sea."
Psalm 74:12-14 "Yet God is my King of old, Working salvation in the midst of the earth. Thou didst divide the sea by thy strength: Thou brakest the heads of the sea-monsters in the waters. Thou brakest the heads of leviathan in pieces; Thou gavest him to be food to the people inhabiting the wilderness."



An Assyrian governor standing before the deities Adad (center) and Ishtar (left), limestone relief from Babylon, 8th century B.C.

The book of Job describes in detail Yahweh's fight and the fire of the dragon.
Job 41: "Canst thou draw out leviathan with a fishhook? Or press down his tongue with a cord? Canst thou put a rope into his nose? Or pierce his jaw through with a hook? His sneezings flash forth light, And his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning.

Out of his mouth go burning torches, And sparks of fire leap forth. Out of his nostrils a smoke goeth, As of a boiling pot and burning rushes.
His breath kindleth coals, and a flame goeth forth from his mouth.” Unquestionably, the Biblical story of Yahweh fighting the dragon is copied from the “Baal Cycle”, an Ugaritic story of god Baa-Hadad who fought against Yam.
The 13th century B.C. myth (Story) of the Phoenician god Baal-Hadad told us that he fought his brother Yam, also called Nahar, to dominate Earth and to rule over the whole world, while the Jewish story was written in 586 B.C.
(Note: Some historians have claimed that the Biblical story was written between 588 and 1200 B.C.) The Biblical story of the Hebrew God Yahweh fighting Baal-Hadad is simply a reproduction of chapter two of the Ugaritic myth of Yaw (Yahweh) fighting against Baal for the domination of Earth. And the Phoenician dragon mythical story resurfaced once again in the New Testament.
Revelation 13:1 “…and he stood upon the sand of the sea. And I saw a beast coming up out of the sea, having ten horns, and seven heads, and on his horns ten diadems, and upon his heads names of blasphemy.”-100 CE.
Nota Bene: More on this subject in Volume II.

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Stele of Adad _____

Baal-Adad
Baal-Adad, the Phoenician god of storms. From a stela found at Bethsaida, Samaria, Israel.

Many of the early Israelites saw Yahweh as a subordinate to the Phoenician god El. And thus, they equated him with Baal, the Canaanite god they worshiped, and whose attributes were given to Yahweh. Yahweh was depicted as a storm-god who ruled over the waters. And Baal too, was a storm-god who conquered and dominated the waters, symbolized by a sea serpent and a sea-dragon.
The Psalms described Yahweh conquering and subduing the waters by destroying Rab and Leviathan the dragons, exactly

as did the Phoenician God Baal who conquered the waters and destroyed the “Tanin”, the sea-dragon.
Thus, it is obvious that the Story of Yahweh fighting the dragon originated from the Phoenician story of Baal fighting the dragon The Cycle of Baal: The Bible portrays Yahweh as the father of mankind.
But centuries before the Hebrews “discovered” God, the Phoenicians called their god “El” (Also Baal-Hadad) the father of mankind, and his adjective was Ab-Adm.
In Ugaritic and Phoenician languages, Ab means father (Same as in Arabic and in so many Semite languages).
Adm means man, and linguistically, the word referred to Adam.
In Sumerian and Akkadian, Adam is called Adamu, a word found in the Mesopotamian myths and literature, centuries before the Hebrew Bible mentioned this word.
Ironically or coincidentally, the Hebrew word Elohim (Name of the Hebrew God in a plural form) derived from the Ugaritic and Phoenician word “El”.
It is historically and linguistically proven that the Phoenician god “EL” was the supreme god for both the early Israelites (Hebrews, Habiru) and the Phoenicians. In the Phoenician poem “The Cycle of Baal”, El is called the supreme god, the creator and divider of lands, and Yaw is recognized as the son of El.
Nota Bene: More on this subject in Volume II.
In the Cycle of Baal, as well as on the slab of Adoon (Adon, Adonis) we read verbatim: “El (Baal) is the supreme god, creator of nations, and Yaw is the name of my son…El, father of mankind and creator of the world…”
In Deuteronomy, 32:8, Yahweh appears to be a subordinate to El, and tells us that El-Elyon divided the world (Nations, countries, lands) between his sons, and the Hebrew Yahweh got the land of Israel as his share. Some scholars disagree. They claim that Yahweh was first worshiped by the early Israelites in Edom.

But this claim goes again common sense, historical veracity and recent archaeological findings.
Nota Bene: More on this subject in Volume II.

The slab of the Epic of Baal.
Tablet of the Baal-Mot myth.

God Hadad

Adad (Hadad) has been identified with the Sumerian deity Ishkur. Adad was highly feared and revered in the northern part of Mesopotamia, and was often depicted as a powerful god holding sparkles of lighting in his right hand, and an enormous axe in his left.

Adad was compared to the Canaanite god Hadad (‘Adad).
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The Phoenician-Ugaritic god Hadad/Adad (Baal-Hadad) A slab found in Ugarit, Syria.

Stele of Baal-Hadad, found in Ugarit.

Stele of God Hadad found at his temple site in Syria.

Site of the temple of godHadad in Syria.

Baal as Yah-wi (Yahweh) in his Gurbaal on an ancient Phoenician coin found in Tyre, modern day Sour in Lebanon.

Gurbaal is a Phoenician, Ugaritic, Assyrian, Akkadian, Sumerian and Hebrew word, which means the dwelling of god Baal.

Gurbaal is composed of two words: a- Gur, which means a place; a residence; a habitat, b- Baal, the name of Semite and Phoenician god.

It appeared twice in the Bible: Kings 9:27:2 “But when Ahaziah the king of Judah saw this, he fled by the way of the garden house. Jehu followed after him, and said, "Strike him also in the chariot!" They struck him at the ascent of Gur**,** which is by Ibleam. He fled to Megiddo, and died there.”

2 Chronicles 26:7 “God helped him against the Philistines, and against the Arabians who lived in Gur Baal, and the Meunim.” According to W. Ewing, “Gurbaal was the residence of certain Arabs against whom God helped Uzziah, king of Judah.

Baal as El, the supreme god of the lands of Canaan, including ancient Palestine, Syria, Ugarit and Phoenicia, circa 1,300 B.C.

Baal “Ba-El”

Baal: Phoenician/Assyrian/Sumerian/Akkadian/Hebrew. Noun. Also called “Ba-El”.
Baal was the chief god of Canaan, Chaldea, Ugarit and Phoenicia. He was the Phoenician god of fertility, rains, and son of El “Elu, Eloh, (Eli in Ana’kh.) He was worshipped as the god of the fertile earth, and the god of war.
His temples were always built at high places, and the Israelites worshipped him regularly, despite fierce objection from the followers of Yahweh. Baal was known locally by many names, such as Bel and Merodach.
He symbolized the renewal and revival of the earth's vegetation each spring.
His name derived from Ba’al, and the Anunnaki word “Ba-El”, meaning the chief lord, and an "owner".
The term lord meant the lord of the land. His temple in Nippur was called E-Kur. He was mentioned in the Bible, in Exodus and was called Ba’al-Tsephon, (Baal zephon) meaning the god of the crypt.
Ba’al Tsephon (Baal zephon) in the Bible: Exodus 14:2 "Speak to the children of Israel, that they turn back and encamp before Pihahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, before Baal Zephon. You shall encamp opposite it by the sea.
Exodus 14:9 The Egyptians pursued after them: all the horses and chariots of Pharaoh, his horsemen, and his army; and overtook them encamping by the sea, beside Pihahiroth, before Baal Zephon.
Numbers 33:7 They traveled from Etham, and turned back to Pihahiroth, which is before Baal Zephon: and they encamped before Migdol.

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E-Kur in Nippur.

The worship of Ba’al was introduced into Israel by Ahab, the king of Tyre, in Phoenicia.
In the Bible, Baal is also called Baalzebub, considered by the early Hebrews as one of the fallen angels of Satan.
Ulema Govinda explained that the “Fallen Angels” were in fact, a category of the early Anunnaki who rebelled against Anu and Baalshamroot, and were not the angels of Satan, as they have claimed the Hebrews in their Bible.
He added, the image of the Phoenician Baal was created by the priests of Tyre, Sidon and Ugarit after having copied the attribute of Anunnaki Sinhars who landed in Phoenicia.

Baal of Mount Sapan. One of the early gods of the Israelites.

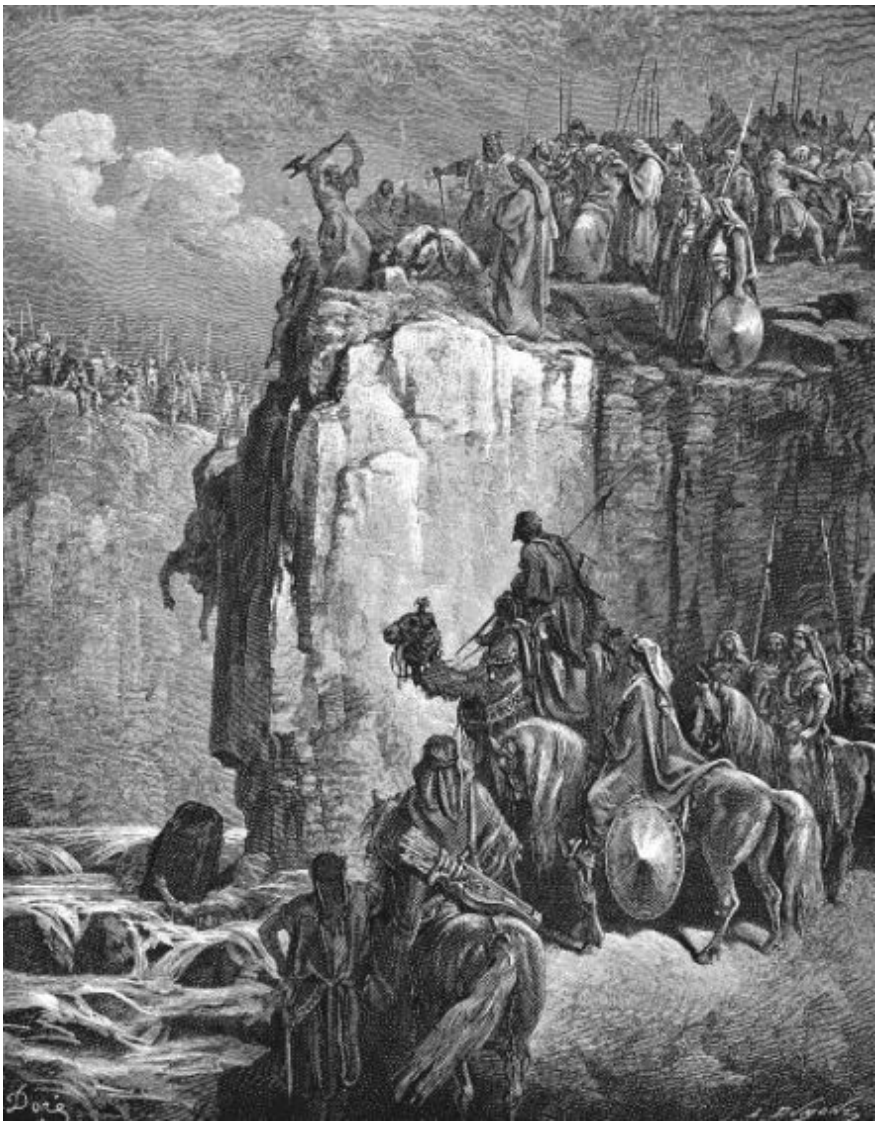
Baal of Mount Sapan (Baal-Zaphon) in Northern Syria, was the equivalent of the Amorite god Adad (Hadad), and one of the most important deities of the Canaanites. The early Hebrews (Habiru and Israelites) worshiped him as their own god, until their prophets waged a “hysterical” war was against him, and against all the Phoenician gods (Lebanon, Syria and the rest of the Canaanite lands). Baal became associated with deities from several parts/regions of the Near East, such as Baal Hazor in Palestine, Baal-Sidon and Baal of Tyre (Melkart) in Phoenicia (Modern day Lebanon.) Worth mentioning here, that King Solomon has officially worshiped Baal, since he was introduced to the Israelite land by the Phoenician princess Jezebel, and Hiram, King of Tyre.

The Canaanite god El from Ugarit, 14th century.

The Phoenician god Baal from Ugarit. 14th century B.C., Ras Shamra. One of the early prototypes of Yahweh.

Stela of God El. A tablet dated to 2300 CE has El listed at the top of a list of 70 gods.

Slaughter of the prophets of Baal, by Gustave Doré.



On Mount Carmel, prophet Elijah discredited King Ahab's belief in the power of the Phoenician god Baal. Elijah had the Israelites slay all the prophets of Baal, and the Phoenician deities, in order to assure and preserve the survival of the worship of Yahweh in Israel.

Baal was an eminent threat to Jehovah, who ironically absorbed all the powers and attributes of Baal.
Nota Bene: More on this subject in Volume Two.

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Phoenician god El (Baal)

Statue of the Canaanite God "El".

Abraham referred to God as EL.

Baal, Solomon, and Hiram _____

Solomon, son and successor of King David, reigned from 970-31 B.C.E. None of the house of David had any Anunnaki genetics, but Solomon was strongly connected to Phoenician culture through his father in law, King Hiram.

Hiram was David's dear friend, and later gave his daughter in marriage to Solomon, and she became his chief wife. It is believed that the Phoenician princess brought many important manuscripts with her from Tyre, and was trained in Anunnaki lore herself, as was the custom with all high-born Phoenician women. Solomon had learned much Anunnaki lore, and it is known that he had used various spirits, later referred to as Djinns, demons, and other supernatural names, which he knew how to employ through the Anunnaki systems. The mystical book "Testament of Solomon", listing many such spirits and their help in constructing the Temple to Yahweh, was written many years after Solomon's death, but nevertheless was based entirely on his work with the spirits. Oral tradition kept the information alive until the book was written, sometimes between the first and third century C.E.

Solomon's seal:

According to an ancient Phoenician myth, Solomon's seal was shaped after one of a series of Anunnaki's symbols, meaning that the seal is a double–reversed triangle, composed of two Deltas. Worth mentioning that the Delta was the primordial insignia of the Anunnaki.

The myth tells us that Solomon used his "Anunnaki Seal" in his testament (Testament of Solomon) to summon the Djinns and Afrits.

In India, Solomon Seal is associated with the sign of Vishnu, and often used as a talisman against evil. This Anunnaki's

triangle was also used by the “Circle of Melkart”, and Pythagoras, who proclaimed the Anunnaki’s triangle as the first and most sacred of the geometrical figures and forms. The Triangle of Solomon was shaped after the Anunnaki triangle which included a delta-crescent sign, frequently found on slabs and pillars in Phoenicia and Carthage.

Bel

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Bel: Sumerian/Akkadian/Babylonian/Phoenician/Ugaritic. Noun, title. Bel means lord, and/or god. He was the Phoenician sun-god, and the the father-god of Phoenicia and Ugarit.

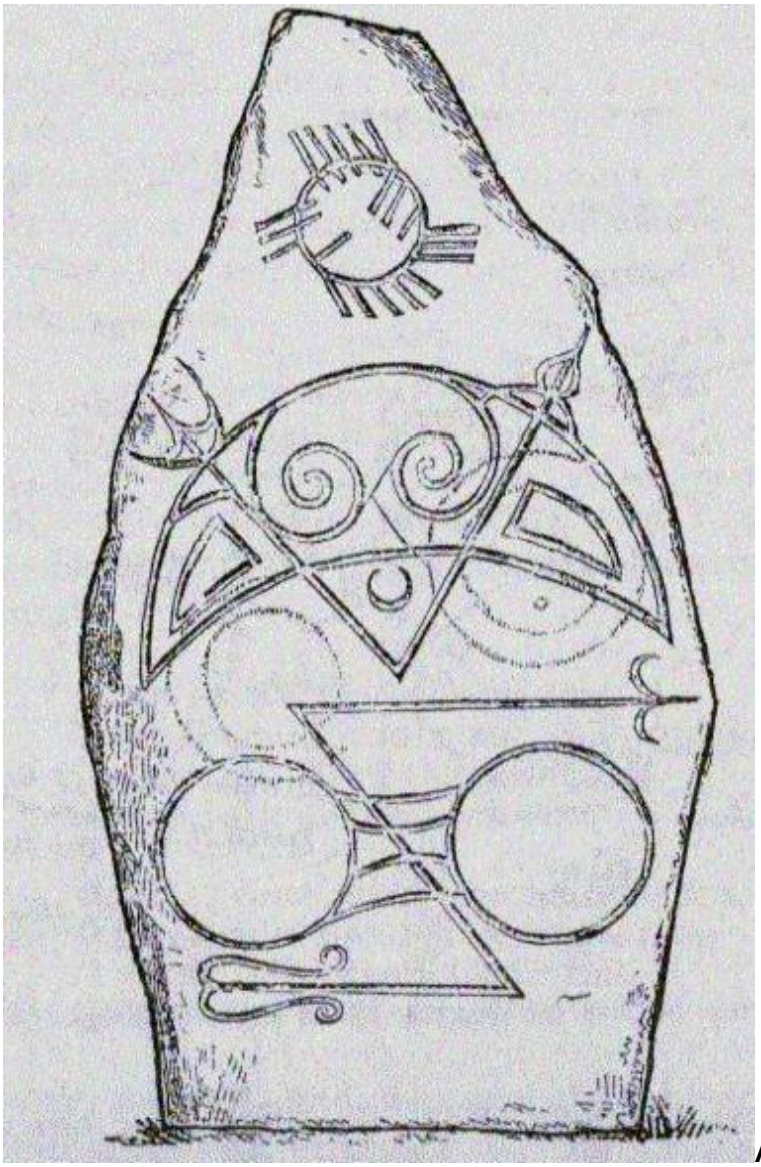
In Sumerian mythology, Bel is the most alert and wisest god in the Mesopotamian pantheon. Bel is the child of Dumkina and her lover Ea. Many historians referred to him as Marduk.

Bel, the Phoenician sun-god, circa 4th century B.C.

Bel of Palmyra.

Temple of Bel in Palmyra.

A monument to god Bel in Wigtownshire in England.


A monument to the Phoenician god Bel in Don Valley in England.

Enlil was called Bel in Akkadian.
Baal-Zebul in Arabic lore.
Adad, Enlil, Beli in Sumerian.
Ellil in Hurian.
Professor Cohn (Professor Emeritus, University of Sussex, England) stated: “Yahweh did not -any more than Baal, Bel or Marduk- remain subordinate to the supreme god.

It was normal for a people to exalt its patron god to a position of unique dignity, setting him above all other gods.
This happened to Yahweh too: he came to be identified with El and Baal. A common epithet of El was Elyon, meaning “the Most High.” In the psalms, Yahweh is likewise called 'the Most High,' and his dominance is as absolute as Bel and El's.”
He added “All in all, the Israelite world-view in the days of the monarchy had much in common with the world views of the Canaanites, the Mesopotamians, even the Egyptians.”
Yahweh also took on the attributes of Phoenician wives and consorts. Athirat, wife of the Phoenician god El became Asherah of the Bible.

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Himni, “Hammon”

Himni, “Hammon” is a Phoenician, Carthaginian and Akkadian word, also used as “Hmn”. It is the name of the chief god at Carthage. Also called Baal Hammon.
The ancient Akkadian prefix **“**Him” means to protect, to defend.
Ni means the god or goddess who protects.
Nin in Sumerian and Akkadian refers to the divine status of a deity.

Tophet of Tanit and Baal Hamon in Carthage, Tunisia.

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Baal Hammon

A terra-cotta ceremonial mask of god Ba'al Hammon, the Phoenician-Carthaginian chief deity.

Hiram “Ahi-Ram”

Hiram or “Ahi-Ram” is the name of the king of Tyre in Phoenicia (Modern day Lebanon). Composed of two words:

- **a**-Ahi, or Hi which means god-son-of-god; divine ruler. (Note: The word Ahira or Hira means messenger or a watcher in Ana’kh)
- **b**-Ram, which means people.

According to the Book of Rama-Dosh, Ahi-ram was an Anunnaki descendant who gained enormous amount of knowledge from the Anunnaki who landed on the shores of Tyre and Sidon thousands of years ago.

However, because of his “strange behavior” which contradicted the code of the Anunnaki, the leaders of the Anunnaki withdrew their support for Ahiram, and reduced his supernatural powers.

Ahiram played a paramount role in the Melkart-Baal-Solomon-Freemasonry equation.

He was the original founder of the Freemasonry, when it started as a secret brotherhood, in the development of the “Brotherhood of Melkart”, and the “Arwad Circle of the Fish”, a powerful secret society established by geneticists and healers, remnants of the Anunnaki on the legendary Island of Arwad .

It was also reported in the Book of Rama-Dosh, that Joseph, the husband of Mary, mother of Jesus Christ, was a Phoenician from Tyre, and his name was Hira-Yosef.

Hiram was mentioned 21 times in the Bible, to name a few: 2 Samuel 5:11: “Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David, and cedar trees, and carpenters, and masons; and they built David a house.”

1 Kings 5:1 : “Hiram king of Tyre sent his servants to Solomon; for he had heard that they had anointed him king in the room of his father: for Hiram was ever a lover of David.”
1 Kings 5 verses 13 & 14: “Then King Solomon enlisted 30,000 laborers from all Israel. He sent them to Lebanon in shifts, 10,000 every month, so that each man would be one month in Lebanon and two months at home. Adoniram was in charge of this labor force.”
1 Kings 5:7: “It happened, when Hiram heard the words of Solomon, that he rejoiced greatly, and said, "Blessed is Yahweh this day, who has given to David a wise son over this great people.”
1 Kings 5:8: “Hiram sent to Solomon, saying, "I have heard the message which you have sent to me. I will do all your desire concerning timber of cedar, and concerning timber of fir.”
1 Kings 5:11: “Solomon gave Hiram twenty thousand measures of wheat for food to his household, and twenty measures of pure oil. Solomon gave this to Hiram year by year.”
1 Kings 5:12: “Yahweh gave Solomon wisdom, as he promised him; and there was peace between Hiram and Solomon; and they two made a league together.”
1 Kings 5:18: “Solomon's builders and Hiram’s builders and the Gebalites did fashion them, and prepared the timber and the stones to build the house.”
1 Kings 7:13: “King Solomon sent and fetched Hiram out of Tyre.”
1 Kings 7:40: “Hiram made the basins, and the shovels, and the basins. So Hiram made an end of doing all the work that he worked for king Solomon in the house of Yahweh.”
1 Kings 7:45: “And the pots, and the shovels, and the basins: even all these vessels, which Hiram made for king Solomon, in the house of Yahweh, were of burnished brass.”

1 Kings 9:11: “Now Hiram the king of Tyre had furnished Solomon with cedar trees and fir trees, and with gold, according to all his desire, then king Solomon gave Hiram twenty cities in the land of Galilee.”
1 Kings 9:27: “Hiram came out from Tyre to see the cities which Solomon had given him; and they didn't please him.”
1 Kings 9:27: “Hiram sent in the navy his servants, sailors who had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon.”
1 Kings 10:11: “The navy also of Hiram**,** that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of almug trees and precious stones. “
1 Kings 9:22: “For the king had at sea a navy of Tarshish with the navy of Hiram**:** Once every three years came the navy of Tarshish, bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks.”
1 Chronicles 2:3: “Solomon sent to Huram the king of Tyre, saying, As you dealt with David my father, and sent him cedars to build him a house in which to dwell, even so deal with me.”
2 Chronicles 8:2:”Tthat the cities which Huram had given to Solomon, Solomon built them, and caused the children of Israel to dwell there.”
1 Kings 5:7: “And it cometh to pass at Hiram's hearing the words of Solomon, that he rejoiceth exceedingly, and saith, 'Blessed 'is' Jehovah to-day, who hath given to David a wise son over this numerous people.'”
1 Kings 5:18: “Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders and the Gebalites did fashion them, and prepared the timber and the stones to build the house.”
2 Chronicles 9:21: “For the king had ships that went to Tarshish with servants of Huram; once every three years came the ships of Tarshish, bringing gold, silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks.”

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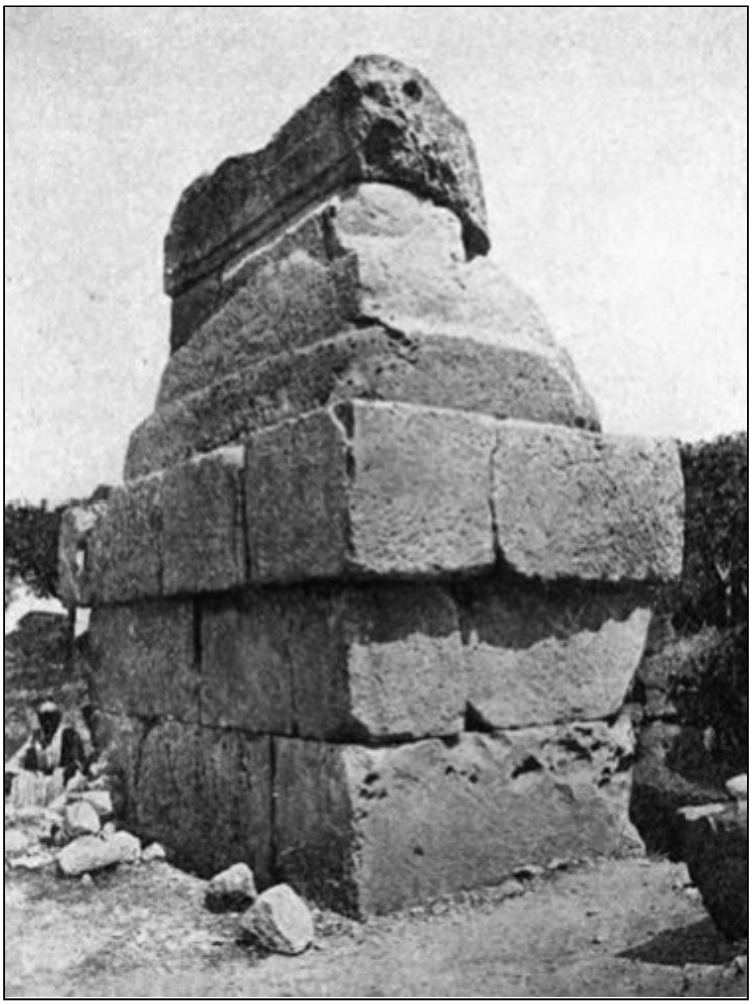
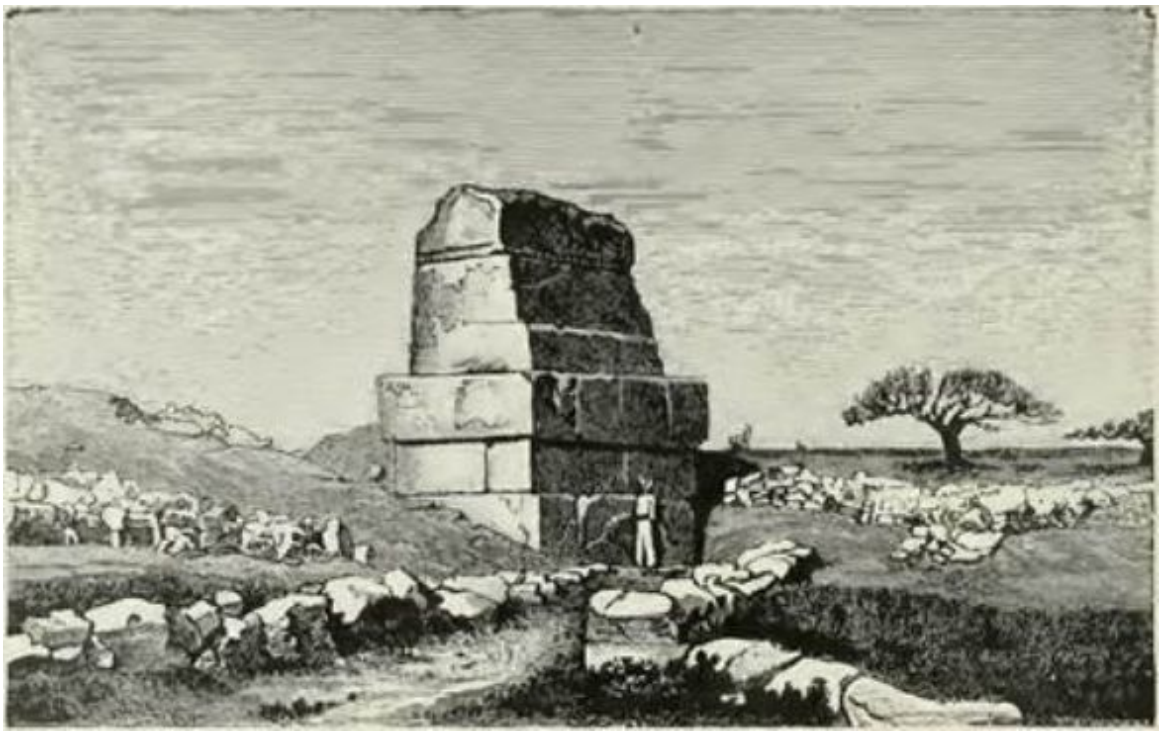
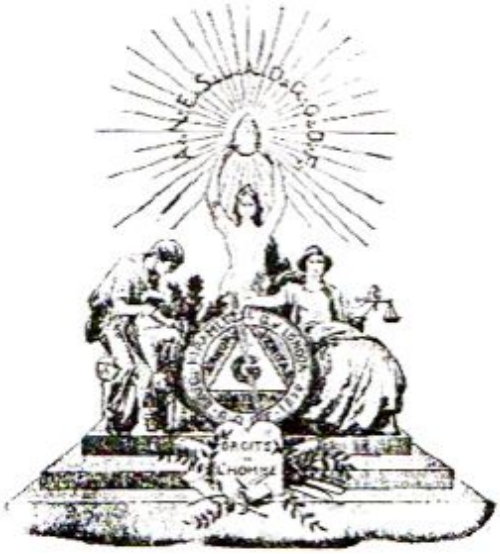


Tomb of Hiram, King of Tyre in Phoenicia, and founder of the Freemasonry.



Tomb of Hiram.



Logo of the French Hiram Lodge, Grand Orient. Established in 1899 in London, the Hiram Lodge is the first liberal lodge in

Great Britain.

Hiram Abif, The Master Builder.

Statue dedicated to Hiram, and called by the Freemasons “The Master Builder”, referring to Hiram Abif. Freemasonry was not created in Italy or in Scotland as claimed in the West.
Freemasonry was established by Hiram, King to Tyre, in ancient Phoenicia. It was created to preserve and “camouflage” the secrets of art and science of masonry, “Sacred Geometry”, and the blue print of architecture, the Phoenicians received from the Anunnaki.

Hiram’s Phoenician workers building the temple.

In 1 Kings 5 verses 13 & 14:"Then King Solomon enlisted 30,000 laborers from all Israel. He sent them to Lebanon in shifts, 10,000 every month, so that each man would be one month in Lebanon and two months at home. Adoniram was in charge of this labor force."

A Phoenician prince brings gifts to King Solomon.

An envoy of King Hiram of Tyre, brining gifts to King Solomon. Hiram was the primordial founder of the freemasonry, and custodian of many of the Anunnaki-Ulema scrolls. Hiram was also a close friend and ally of King Solomon. Hiram's daughter was one of the wives of Solomon. It was this Phoenician princess who introduced the Phoenician religion and god El "Baal" to the Israelites. Later on, the prophets of Israel would wage wars against Baal and El, (Who were the prototypes of their own god Yahweh), because they felt that Judaism was seriously threatened by the cult of Baal.

King Solomon building his Temple, according to the blueprint of King (Ahi-Ram) Hiram.

Amrit

Amrit: Phoenician/Ugaritic. Name of an ancient Phoenician city located in Syria, built by the remnants of the Anunnaki and early Phoenicians from Tyre (Modern day Sour) and Sidon (Modern day Saida). Amrit is one of the most puzzling, mysterious and enigmatic cities in recorded history.

The Phoenician Temple of Melkart at Amrit.

First Olympic Games at Amrit.

Amrit was the city that created what we call today the Olympic Games. Contrary to all beliefs, the Olympic Games did not start in Greece, but in Amrit.

The opening ceremony included five teams of athletes from the Island of Arwad, and the cities of Tyre, Sidon, Tartous and Byblos. A stadium is still visible in Amrit.

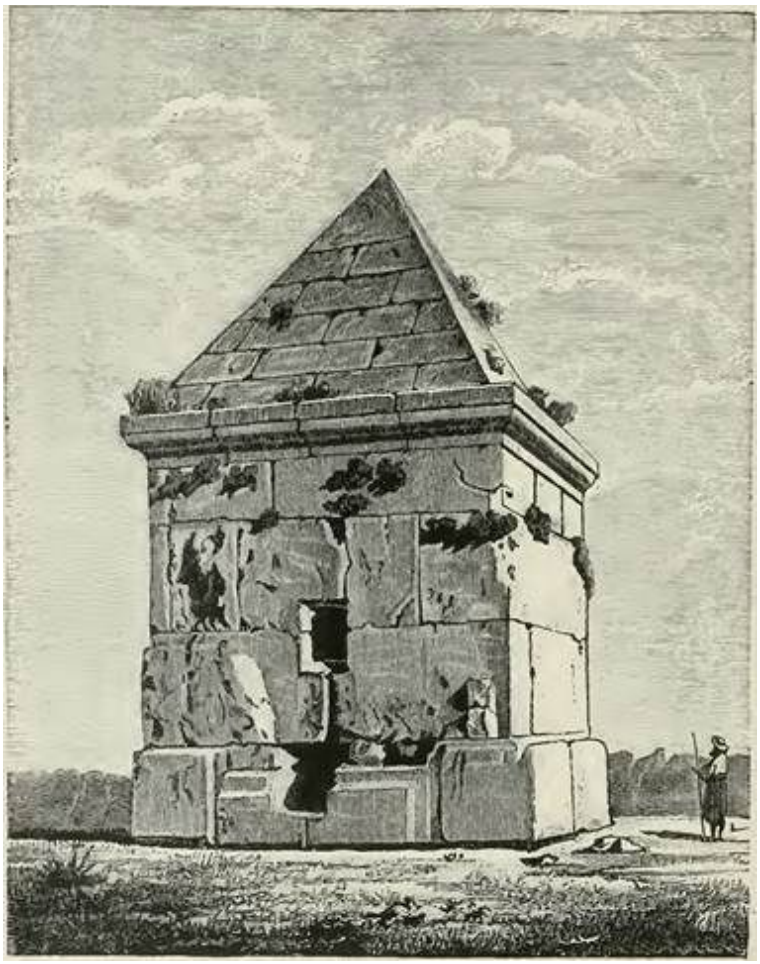
The first Olympic (so to speak) athletic event occurred in Amrit around 1,400 B.C. Today, tourists visiting Amrit are fascinated by an elaborate altar built by the Phoenicians to honor their god Melkart. The altar served as a healing center and a shrine for Phoenicians oracles.

Around this ancient Phoenician monument, the ritual ceremony of Mahrit took place.

Knights Templar's esoteric practices at Amrit.

Legend has it that the Crusaders, and particularly the Knights Templar order organized secret meetings on the plateau of the temple and read excerpts from the Rama-Dosh Book, especially the passages related to metal transmutation that allowed them to change iron and copper into gold.

Sepulchral monuments at Amrit.



Ugaritic/Phoenician tomb at Amrit.

Ruins of the Phoenician cemetery of Amrit.

Melkart of Amrit and Carthage.

Anfeh

Anfeh: Phoenician/Lebanese. Noun.
The name of an old town in Lebanon. Anfeh's history goes back to the time of the Phoenicians/Canaanites. Its ancient name is Ambi, and it was mentioned in Tel-El-Amarna letters, in the 14th century B.C., as well as in the Assyrian inscriptions of King Asr-Hadoun (681-669 B.C.)

The Citadel of Anfeh, built by the Crusaders.

Modern day Anfeh, Lebanon.

Old Anfeh.

In the 12th century, Anfeh was called Nafin by the Crusaders. Anfeh is known for its historic Citadel of Anfeh which is located on a small peninsula called Raas Anfeh.
This citadel was used by the Crusaders and Knights Templar as an esoteric center, where ancient Ana'kh manuscripts and King Solomon's Testament were read regularly.
On the north side of Anfeh, the Crusaders built an underground base for their secret esoteric meetings. Saint Jean de Luz was the master of ceremonies.

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Arabah's link to Hathor the Lady of Byblos.

Arabah: Hebrew. Noun.
A barren district, referring to the Jordan valley, extending from Mount Hermon to the Gulf of Akabah.
Religiously, Arabah is linked to Hathor the Lady of Byblos and the worship of the Golden Calf and Yahweh.
The Egyptian Hathor which appeared seated on a large Egyptian throne was in fact the Phoenician “Lady of Byblos” (Modern day Jbeil in Lebanon) who was associated with the sun in Phoenicia, and who later gave birth to the imagery of the cow-sky-goddess in Egypt.
She was depicted as a golden calf and was worshipped at her shrines at Byblos, Har Timna in Arabah, and Serabit el Khadim in the southern part of the Sinai Desert. At one time in ancient history, she was a major goddess in the Egyptian pantheon.

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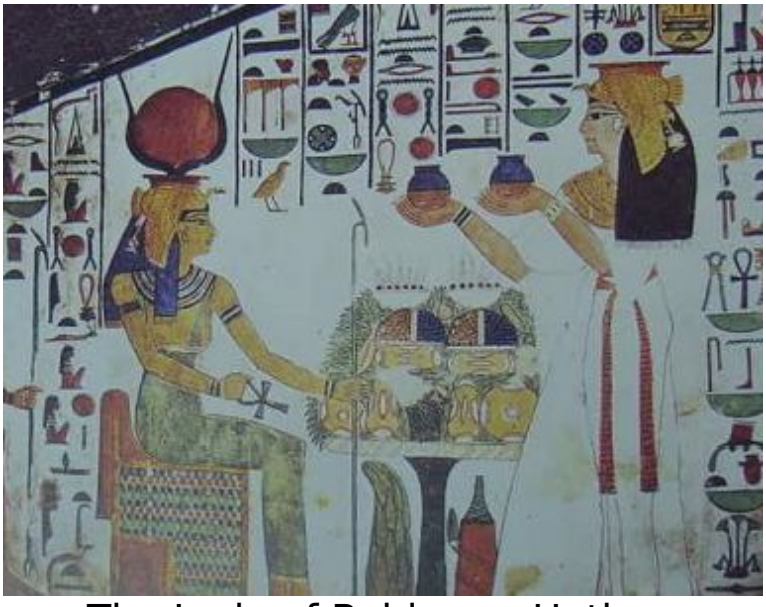
Painting of the worship of the calf by Poussin Nicolas.

Stela of Lady of Byblos found in Byblos (Modern day Jbeil) in Lebanon.



The Lady of Byblos as Hathor.

The early Hebrews at one time worshiped their God Yahweh as a Golden Calf. It is obvious that the Jewish worship of the Golden Calf was inspired by Egyptian-Phoenician worship of Hathor-The Lady of Byblos and Canaanite rituals.

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Aruadi

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Aruadi: Ancient Assyrian. Name of the Island of Arwad, an ancient Phoenician island in the Mediterranean Sea.
Also called Also Arvada. Arwad in Arabic. Aradus in Greek.
The Island of Arwad was an independent kingdom in the days of the Canaanites. It was created by the Phoenicians in early second millennium B.C. This small beautiful island located 5 miles from the city of Tartus in Syria, was one of the first Anunnaki's small colonies on earth. It was mentioned in the Bible by the Prophet Ezekiel. Arwad was the headquarters of the seven wise men who came from Apsu, the sweet water, and attended God Enki.
They were known to the Sumerians as Abgal, to the Akkadians as Akkallu, and to the Phoenicians as An-Khal. The Anunnaki called them "The Ab-n'GAL."

Phoenician tombs on the Island of Arwad (Syria).

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Island of Arwad, where Phoenicians created a secret society called the “Circle of the Serpent” to honor god Melkart. Arwad is mentioned in the Bible by the Prophet Ezekiel.

Harbor of Arwad.

On the Island of Arwad, the Phoenicians created a secret society called the “Circle of the Serpent” to honor their god Melkart. The Melkart shrine/altar still stands in all its beauty and majestic architecture. The early learned Greeks who visited Arwad studied medicine at the Phoenician-Anunnaki medical center, and when they returned home, they adopted the Phoenician sign of the serpent as the logo for their healing arts.

Arwad holds many secrets, to name a few:

1-For a short time, Jesus and Mary Magdalene lived there after the Biblical Crucifixion.

2-St. Paul sailed to Arwad after he has spent some time in Byblos (Jbeil) and Batroon in Phoenicia (Today, Lebanon).

3-It was at Arwad, that the Anunnaki created the "Brotherhood of the Serpent".

4-The Phoenicians had a secret society called "The Fish" and it was headquartered in Arwad.

5-The Templars Order used the island as a hide-out. In fact, Arwad sheltered the last Crusaders and the remnants of the Templar knights who fled France following their massacre on the hand of the king of France and the infamous Inquisition.

Some have claimed that the Templar knights returned to Arwad to retrieve the Holy Grail; the genealogical tree of Jesus and a buried gospel by Mary Magdalene. Ironically, at one time in history, Arwad was Pope Clement V's gift to the Templar knights.

The Island of Arwad was the last stronghold of the Crusaders in the Near East.

6-During the French occupation of Syria and Lebanon during the Second World War, the Vichy French Government discovered Anunnaki-Phoenicians tablets buried underground in Arwad.

The ancient tablets told the story of a race of super humans who descended on earth and taught the fishermen how to navigate the sea and how to read the maps of the stars.

At Arwad, the Phoenicians-Anunnaki-Ulema created a secret society: At Arwad, the Phoenicians-Anunnaki-Ulema created a secret society called "Brotherhood of the Fish". Later on in history, the "fish" became the secret symbol of early Christians.

It was St. Paul who first created the fish symbol as a secret way for early Christians to recognize other Christians in the Levant, Greece and Rome.

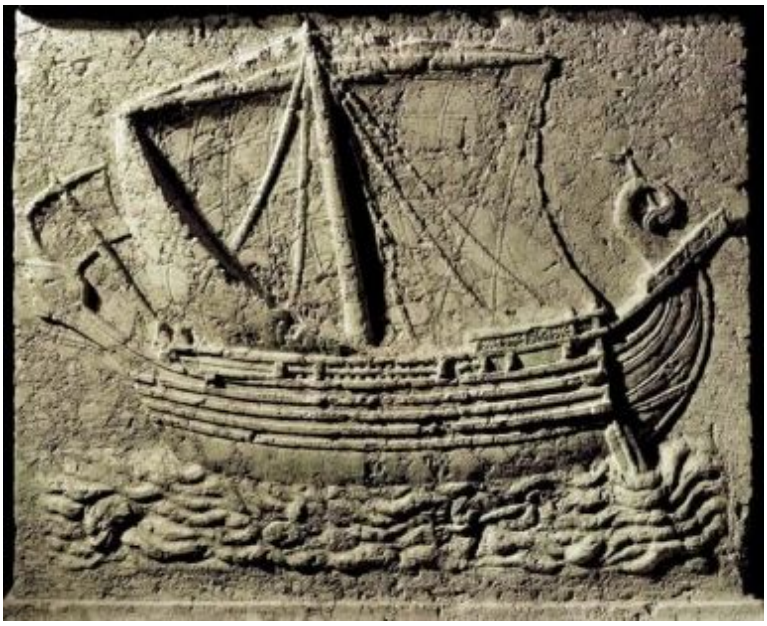
In ancient times, Arwad was a refuge to many persecuted Phoenicians, Hebrews, as well as Greeks and Romans.

It is a perfect spot for a modern time Ernest Hemingway’s fan. You will be intrigued by the layout of the island’s houses and its fortress.

Arwad Castle, built by the Knight Templars, one of the last refuges-shelters of the Crusaders. Some have claimed that the knights Templar returned to the Arwad Castle to retrieve the Holy Grail.

Arwad, today.

Arwad, the ancient quarter.



Phoenician ship at Arwad.

Arwad Coin of God Baal.
On the back: A Phoenician galley with Phoenician letters, circa 348-338 B.C.

Arwad coin of head of Tiche. On the back: A Phoenician galley, circa 111-110 B.C.

Arwad Coin of God Melkart.

Ashtaroot

Astarte “Ashtaroot”, “Ashtaroth”, “Ishtar”:
Phoenician/Babylonian/Akkadian/Sumeriam/Hebrew.
Name of the principal goddess of the Phoenicians, representing the productive power of nature. Astarte was a moon goddess and was adopted by the Egyptians as a daughter of Ra or Ptah.
As the Sumero-Akkadian-Babylonian Ishtar, she was the goddess of love and war. She was also known as the Sumerian goddess Inanna “Nin.an.na”, which means the “Lady of the Heaven”, and the “Sister of god An. In the Canaanite, Phoenician and Ugaritic literature, she is known as Ashtaroot.
Ishtar is mentioned in many myths, such as:

- a-Inanna's descent to the netherworld.
- b-Inanna and Enki.
- c-Inanna and Sukalletuda.
- d-Itar/Inanna and Bilulu.

In Jewish mythology and Judaica, she is referred to as Ashtoreth, and sometimes considered the wife of Yahweh.

Astarte

Astarte

Astarte was known and worshipped under so many names and titles by the Phoenicians, Akkadians, Babylonians, Sumerians, and Greeks. Astarte was the most important female deity in a multitude of pantheons. The Persian form of the word is Astara. Ashtaroth and Ashtaroot in Phoenician.
The Sumerians and Akkadians called her Ishtar. Another form of the name afterward appeared in Greek mythology as Asteria.
Ashtaroth was also called Ashtoreth, Ashtaroot, Astarte, Ishtar, Ashtarte in multiple pantheons of the ancient world.

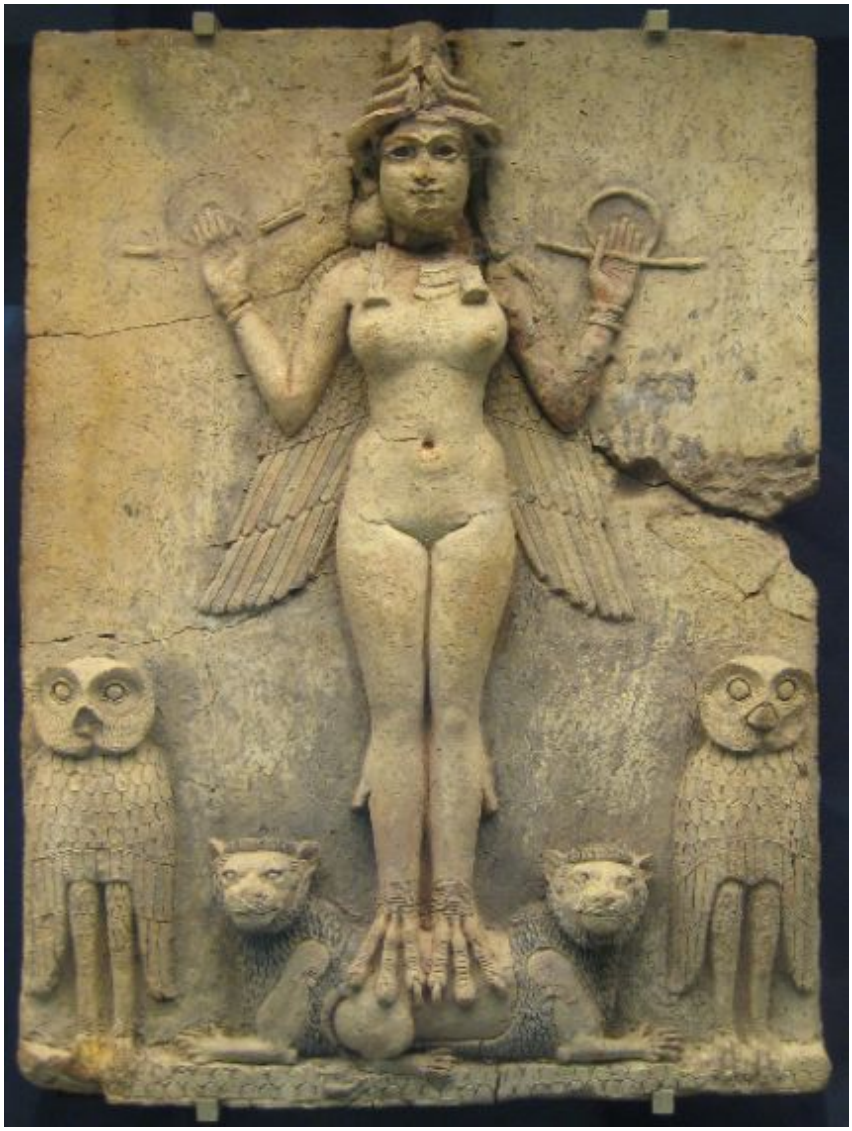
Ashtaroth was the Phoenician moon goddess worshipped in many civilizations, starting with the ancient Canaanites.
In the Pheonician pantheon, Ashtarte or Ashtaroot was the main goddess of the Sidonians.

Phoenicia, Byblos; Elagabalus 218-222 A.D. Temple of Astarte.

The Phoenician colonies carried the worship of Ashtoreth into the Mediterranean.
Her different names: 1-In the Old Testament, she is called Ashtoreth (Amorite-Hebrew noun). Linguistically and traditionally it is a name given by the Hebrew scribes to the old Semitic mother-goddess. The Hebrew word Ashtoreth is derived from Ashtart by a distortion after the analogy of "Bosheth".
2-In Phoenicia, she was called Ashtaroot and Ashtarte; 3-In Babylonia, Ishtar;
4-In Arabia, Athtar;
5-In North Africa, she was known as Tanith (Barton, "Semitic Origins," p. 253), to which is frequently attached the epithet "Face of Baal," showing that she was often regarded as sub-ordinate to that god.
6-In Carthage, she was also Dido (Love), and was, as Augustine says ("De Civitate Dei," ii. 4), worshiped with obscene rites (Heb. x. 48-53).
7-In Babylonia and Assyria she was worshiped as Ishtar at several different shrines. Erech was one of the oldest and most important of these shrines, where she was called also

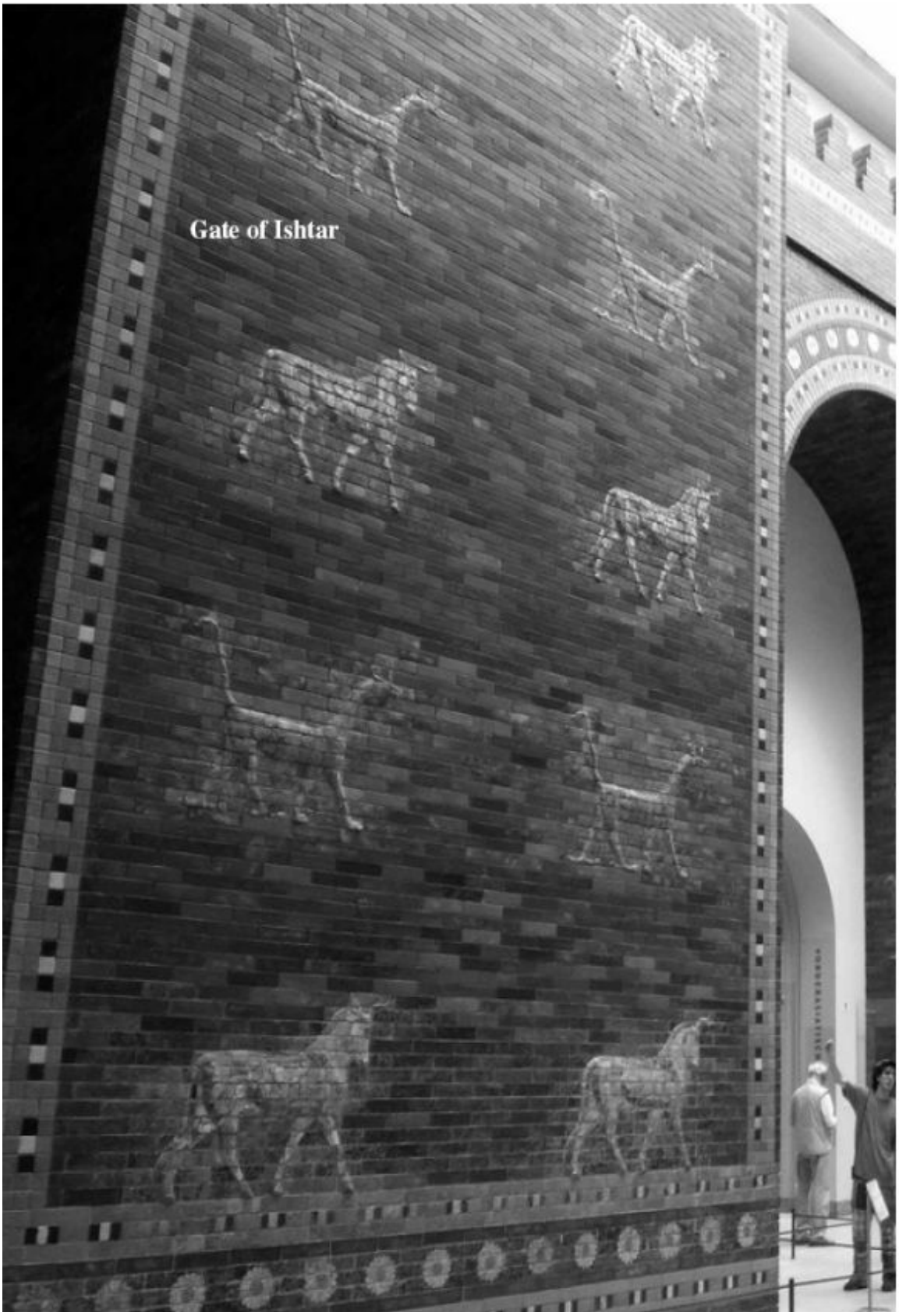
Nanâ, and generally appears as the goddess of sexual love and of fertility.
8-At Agade, she was worshiped as the wife of Shamash ("Heb." x. 24-26), and at Babylon the wife of Marduk.

Stela of Ashtaroth.


Ishtar (Inanna)

Ishtar on a Sumerian tablet.

The legendary Lion on Babylon on the Gate of Ishtar.


Gate of Ishtar

Daarrwaa-zaa d'aa-Ishtaarr.
The Gate of Ishtar circa 575 B.C. Main gate to Babylon built by King Nebuchadnezzar to honor Goddess Ishtar.

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Gate of Ishtar.

Stele of Nebuchadnezzar II.

The gate of Ishtar, which was one of the eight gates of the inner city of Babylon, was built around 575 B.C., during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar II (604- 562 B.C.) It was decorated with glazed brick reliefs, depicting dragons and bulls.
King Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon dedicated the gate of Ishtar to the goddess Ishtar.

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Ishtar

Ruins of the Ishtar Gate in Babylon.

The Ishtar Gate in Babylon (Reconstructed).

Throne of Astarte (Ashtaroot).

Baalbeck

The six legendary columns of Baalbeck.

Baalbeck: The Anunnaki's city on Earth.

Baalbeck, in Lebanon (Ancient Phoenicia) was one of the earliest cities/colonies of the Anunnaki on Earth.

I. Definition and introduction: Name of a legendary city in Lebanon. Baalbiki was the name of the city of Baalbeck in Assyrian and Akkadian.
Baal'bak and Balbeck in Arabic.
Numerous historians believe that the site of Baalbeck dates back 4,000 years, B.C., when the Canaanites built a temple to worship "Baal" the Semitic God of thunders and storms. But the real history of Baalbeck dates back 7,000 years B.C.
In the Hellenistic ages, Baalbeck was called Heliopolis "The City Of Sun" as it is known till nowadays, identified with the Greek Sun God "Helios". Baalbeck was mentioned in ancient Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Akkadian, Chaldean, Hittite, and Persians epics, texts, and tablets.
Baalbeck has the world's largest freestone in the world: 65 feet in length and 13 feet in width.

Ruins of one of the Roman temples at Baalbeck.

Baalbeck is one of Lebanon's oldest cities, and one of the most important Roman sites in the Middle East.
Baalbeck was the home of the most marvelous ruins and temples of the Roman Empire. Its gigantic acropolis presented one of the very unique, and biggest projects conceived in the history of world architecture. In addition, it has the largest freestone in the world: 21.5m long (Almost 65 feet) and 4.8m wide (Almost 13 feet).
Tourist from around the globe are astonished by the remaining of Baalbeck’s temples that took hundred years to build.
The most famous are the following: **1**-The Temple of Jupiter: The Temple of Jupiter Heliopolitanus was never fully

completed. Today, only six gigantic columns remained.
2-The Temple of Bacchus: The Temple of Bacchus is well preserved. Its issurrounded by 42 columns.
3-The Temple of Venus: Outside the acropolis stand the circular Temple of Venus.
4-The Temple of Mercury.
II: Baalbeck; the city of gods, Biblical figures, and the Djinns (Jinn): The Arabs believed that Baalbeck was rebuilt by the legendary Nimrod, who once ruled this area of Phoenicia (Modern day Lebanon.) According to an ancient Arabic manuscript found at Baalbeck, Nimrod sent a fleet of giants to rebuild Baalbeck, three months after the Flood.
Another Arab myth tells us that Nimrod rebelled against his God and decided to build the Tower of Babel at Baalbeck. According to a third legend, Cain, the son of Adam, built Baalbeck as his last refuge after his God Yahweh put a curse on him.

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One of the columns from Baalbeck

A swastika sign on one of the Jupiter Temple’s column in Baalbeck, linking the builders of the temple/early inhabitants of Baalbeck to the esoteric masters of Tibet, and the extraterrestrial gods of India (Hindu and Buddhism).

Estfan Doweihi, the Maronite Patriarch of Lebanon.

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According to his Eminence Estfan Doweihi, the Maronite Patriarch of Lebanon: “Tradition states that the fortress of Baalbeck is the most ancient building in the world. Cain, the son of Adam, built it in the year 133 of the creation, during a fit of raving madness.

He gave it the name of his son Enoch and peopled it with giants who were punished for their iniquities by the flood.”

According to Ulema literature, Baalbeck (Baalaback in Arabic and Lebanese) is one of the oldest habitats on earth, built by the early Phoenicians and the Anunnaki during their first and second landings on Earth.

The Trilithon of Baalbeck.

The base of the Temple of Jupiter is called the Trilithon, and it is constructed of three 1200-tonne limestone megalithic

stones. Legend has it, that the temple was constructed by a fleet of giants sent by Nimrod.
An ancient Arab fable tells us that the Afrit of King Solomon built the temple.

Baalbeck, the country of the gods and the Anunnaki.

Photo: Turkish conqueror Tamerlane pillaged and destroyed the city, and several Roman-Phoenician-Anunnaki temples and altars.

Baalbeck was the original space mission center of the Anunnaki. Today, a launching pad for extraterrestrial spaceships is still visible at Baalbeck nearby the Temple of Jupiter.

Later on in history, Baalbeck became a major occult and a healing center visited by many kings and emperors. Attracted by its beauty and supernatural properties, the Roman emperor Augustus made Baalbeck a Roman colony and a major oracles shrine.

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In fact, the Roman emperor Trajan consulted a celebrated oracle in Baalbeck. Unfortunately, Baalbeck was totally sacked and decimated by the Muslim Arabs in 748 A.D.

In 1,400 A.D., the Muslim Turkish conqueror Tamerlane pillaged and destroyed the city, and several Roman-Phoenician-Anunnaki temples and altars. In 1,759 A.D., a major earthquake decimated the remaining ruins and almost all what was left from the Anunnaki-Phoenician monuments.

There is one place on earth, the Ulema consider as the ultimate “terminal” of the Anunnaki; a sort of a Ba’ab from which a person enters or exits a physical dimension.

And that place is Baalbeck.

Thousands of years ago, and long before the Sumerians established their kingdom in Iraq, and interacted with the Anunnaki, and many many centuries before the human race in any region of the world learned about God or Gods, the Anunnaki landed in Baalbeck, and revealed to its inhabitants many secrets, including teleportation, psychic healings, and the divine nature of the supreme beings (Gods, creators).

Baalbeck served them as a landing and a launching post. It still exists today.

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The ruins of Baalbeck.

III. Gilgamesh, Al Arz, Baalbeck and immortality: Baalbeck was the rendezvous and favorite sacred place of the kings and deities of Sumer, Babylon and Egypt, because it was the first city established by the Anunnaki on earth.

The legendary king of Uruk, the Anunnaki king-god Gilgamesh visited Baalbeck, and worshiped there. He worshiped higher gods.

Why did he go to Baalbeck?

What did he expect to find?

Gilgamesh hoped to acquire immortality and extra supernatural powers from the gods who lived in Baalbeck. The gods welcomed Gilgamesh and told him Baalbeck is the entrance to the other world; to the primordial sphere that created Earth and the human race.

The gods of Baalbeck directed Gilgamesh to the secret celestial Ba’ab of his ancestors the Anunnaki; from that Ba’ab (Exit), Gilgamesh could reach Ashtari in a blink of an eye.

The Gods also told Gilgamesh that as soon as he enters the Ba’ab he will become immortal, but he should continue his journey to Ashtari (Nibiru), and Gilgamesh did. And Gilgamesh asked the gods: “Will the Ba’ab take me directly to Ashtari, so I would reach immortality?” and the gods answered: “Eventually, but first, you must make a short stop at the spring of immortality at Al Arz (Cedar tree), a sacred region of your ancestors, the Anunnaki…”
And Gilgamesh asked again: “Where is Al Arz?”
And the gods answered:
“Not very far from here…
it is the highest and mightiest mountain in Phoenicia, where the Anunnaki your ancestors
planted the cedar trees…
and on the top of the mountains
you will land for a short time
where you will clean your thoughts and mind…
and you will stroll under the branches
of the cedar trees…
and short after you will continue your journey to Ashtari…
and immortality you shall have…”

Gilgamesh

Al Arz is a mountainous region in Lebanon (Ancient Phoenicia), where the Biblical cedar trees grow; the same trees King Hiram of Tyre used to build the Temple of Solomon, and King Tut An’k Amoon used to decorate his palaces. Also Noah’s boat was built with Phoenicia’s Arz trees.

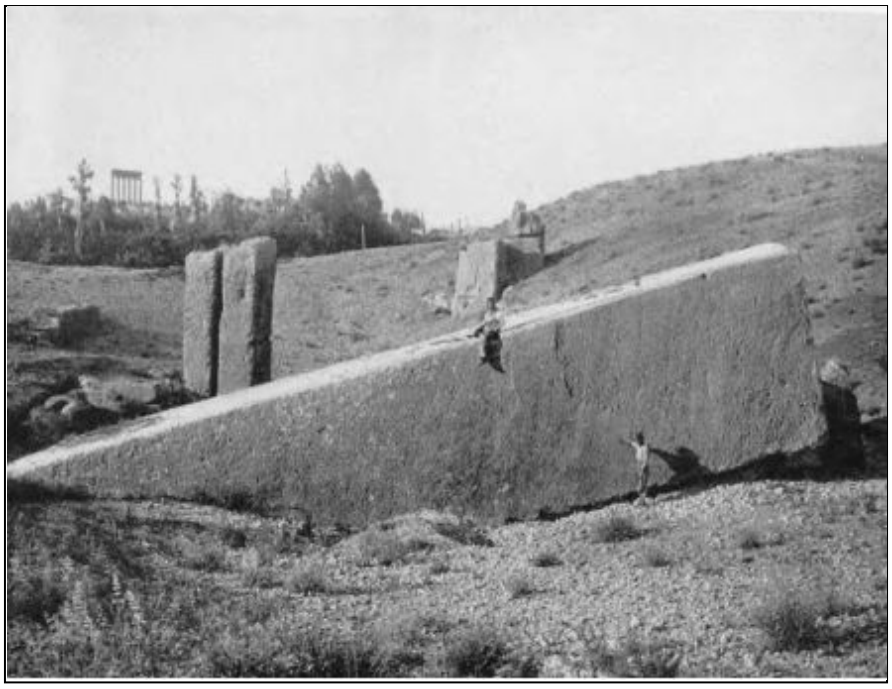
Al Arz means cedar trees in Arabic and Phoenician. It is derived from the Anunnaki’s language “An’k”. The Sumerians believed that Al Arz and Baalbeck are the holy cities where

immortality lives as disguised gods on planet earth. This is why Gilgamesh traveled to these two old Anunnaki-Phoenician cities.

The ruins of Baalbeck.

The original Baalbeck.

Ruins of one of the Roman temples at Baalbeck.



Hajarat Al Houblah in Baalbeck.
The world’s longest, largest and heaviest carved stone. No technology today can lift up this stone.

Hajarat Al Houblah.
The largest and longest freestone in the world: 21.5m long (Almost 65 feet) and 4.8m wide (Almost 13 feet).

Hajarat Al Houblah.

Another view of the stone of Hajarat Al Houblah

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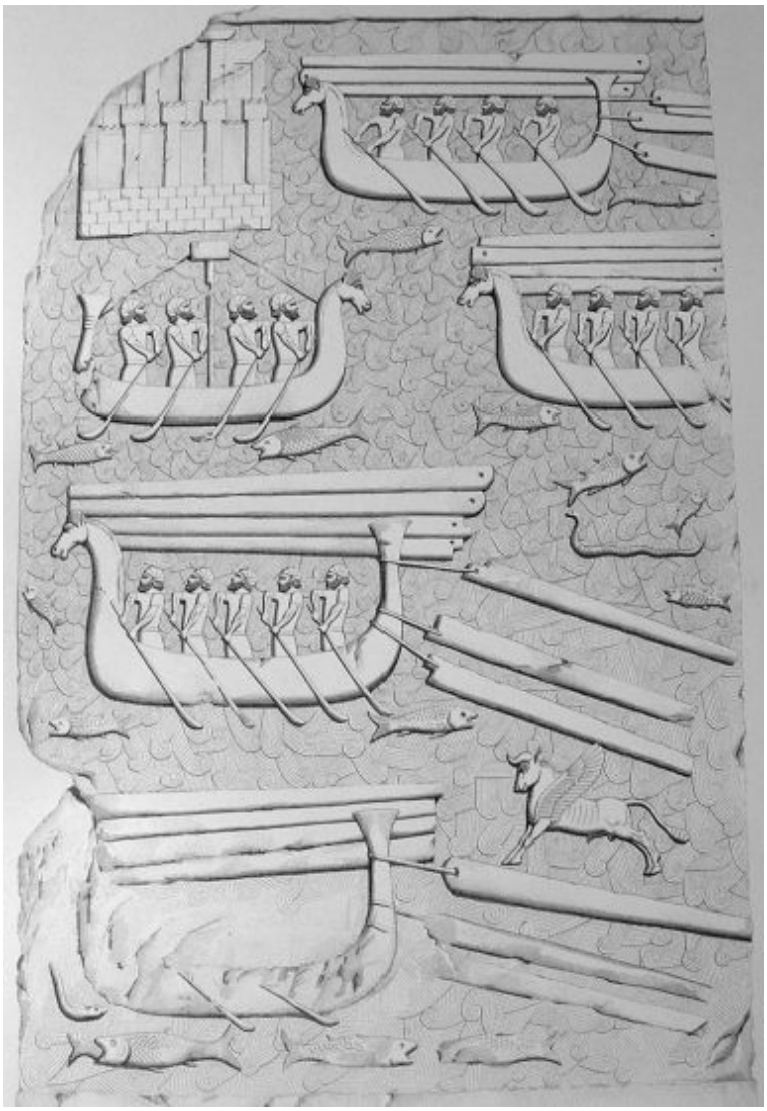
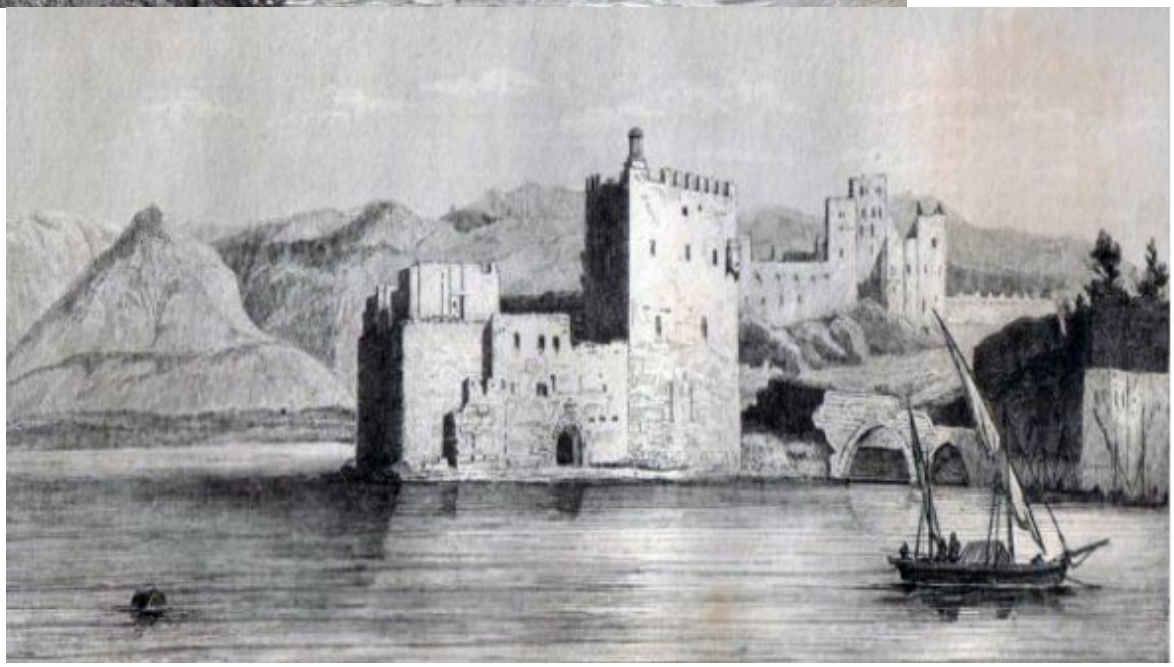


A bas-relief from the façade of Sargon’s palace depicting Phoenician ships transporting cedar wood (Logs from Al Arz area in mountainous Phoenicia).

Phoenician traders transporting their cedar logs (Bisli) to Mesopotamia.

Bit burutas: Ancient Assyrian. Noun. The Assyrian name of the ancient city of Beirut, the capital of Lebanon.



Port of the ancient city of Beirut.

The ancient city of Beirut.

Place de l’etoile (Sahat Al nijmeh), 1937.

Le petit serail, circa 1910.

The Phoenician/Ugaritic Dagon “Dagan”.

Dagan (Dagon): Phoenician/Ugaritic/Hebrew. Noun.
Name of a Philistine/Canaanite/Ugaritic/Phoenician god.
Also Dagnu in Ugaritic.
Dagana in Akkadian.
Daguna in Akkadian.
Name of the fish god of the Philistines and the Phoenicians. He is human in physical form from the waist up, and a fish from the waist down.
Dagon was worshiped by the Amorites and inhabitants of Ugarit, Elam and Amrit.

The Sumerian Dagan. From a Babylonian slab.

Dagan was also the Philistine god at Ashod and Gaza, mentioned in several passages of the Bible.

Judges 16:23: Now the lords of the Philistines assembled to offer a great sacrifice to Dagon their god, and to rejoice, for they said, “Our god has given Samson our enemy into our hands.”

1 Samuel 5:2: Now the lords of the Philistines assembled to offer a great sacrifice to Dagon their god, and to rejoice, for they said, "Our god has given Samson our enemy into our hands."

According to Philo Byblius, Dagaan (Dagon) was the god of the plow and grains.

Dagon-Bel-El:

Akkadian/Chaldean/Sumerian/Assyrian/Phoenician/Ugaritic.

Noun. Name of one of the three chief gods of the Chaldaeo-Assyro-Babylonian-Phoenician celestial triad of An (Anu, and Anum in Akkadian), Bel-El Dagon and Ea.

He is depicted as a man with the body of a fish. The Phoenicians called him Dagon and the Greeks referred to him as Oaness.

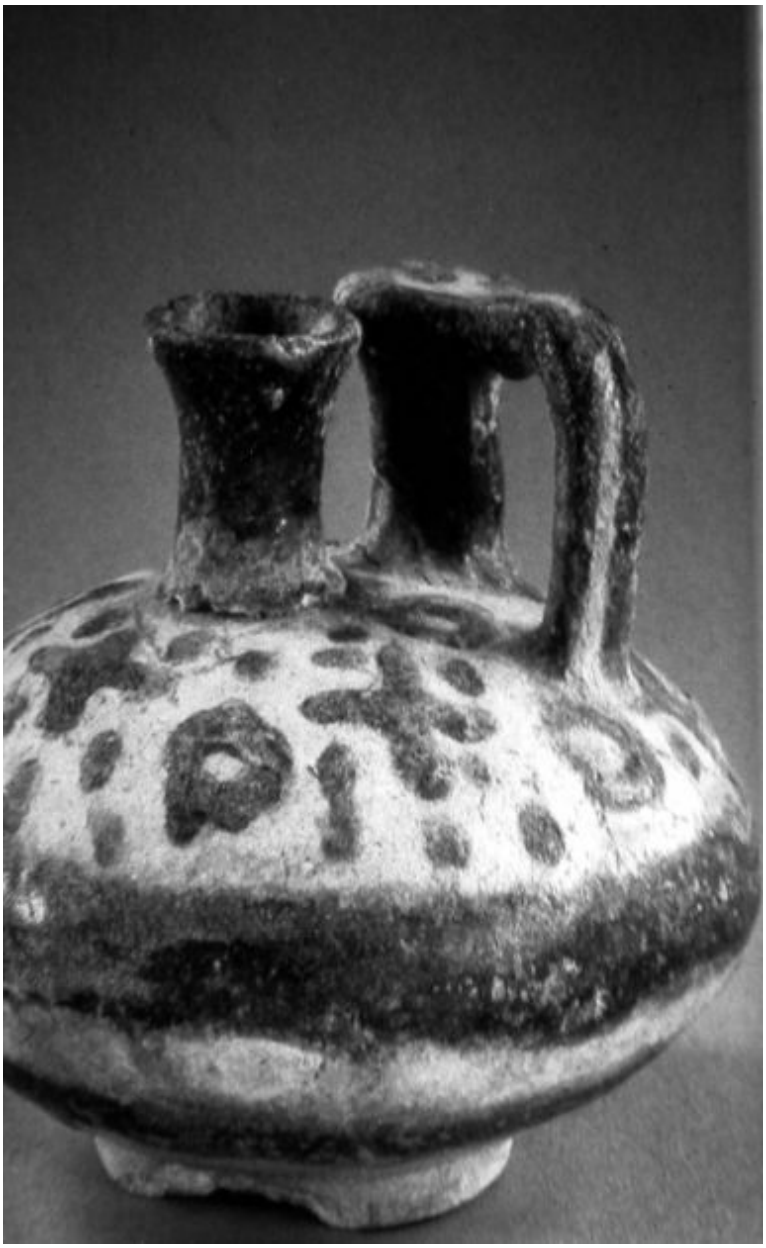
Dagon. An illustration by
Verldshistoria utgifven av E. Wallis, 1875.

Da’lw’o: Ugaritic/Phoenician:A jug and possibly a bowl.

Dalo in Arabic (In singular form).
Dalani in Sumerian and Babylonian-Assyrian.
a- Jars to store grain.
b- Buckets.
c-Urns to store olive oil.

A Phoenician-Canaanite jar used to store oil.

Ugaritic jug.



Phoenician jar to store grain.

Danel “D’nil”

Danel “D’nil”: Ugaritic/Phoenician/Hebrew. Noun.
Name of an Ugaritic-Phoenician king, also known as king of the Haranamites, mentioned in the Aqhat Epic.
In the eyes of his contemporaries, Danel was semi-divine and a sage. He was known to them as Ghazir and Yadinel, which mean either “God judges” or “God’s judge”, and as such, he was called the righteous judge who defends the rights of widows and orphans.

For centuries, the Ulema have stated, that the Hebrew Daniel was a copy of the Ugaritic-Phoenician Danel (D'nil).
Many Jewish historians disagreed.
The Biblical story of Daniel was taken from a north Canaan poem dated 1500 B.C. Several texts were found in Ugarit, Amrit, Egypt, and Byblos (Modern day Jbeil), referred to Phoenician-Ugaritic Gods, such as Danel, who was transformed into the Biblical Daniel by the early Hebrews.
Danel (The prototype-original historic and mythological source of the Biblical Daniel) is an Ugaritic-Phoenician-Hebrew noun, derived from the archaic Ugaritic word Dnil, which means just.

*** *** ***

The Ras Shamra inscription.

Several texts were found in Ugarit, Amrit, Egypt, and Byblos, and numerous passages referred to Phoenician-Ugaritic gods, such as Danel (D’nil), who was transformed into the Biblical Daniel by the early Hebrew scribes.

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Tablet of the legend of the Ugaritic Danel written in Ugaritic, and found in Ras Shamra, Ugarit, Syria.

Gubalai, “Byblos”, “Jbeil”

Ruins of the ancient city of Gubalai (Byblos).

Gubalai: Assyrian/Chaldean. Noun. Name of the ancient city of Gbeil in Phoenicia. Byblos in Greek.
Jubalai in Assyrian and Chaldean.
Gubla in ancient Sumerian and Akkadian.
The oldest recorded names for Jbeil is: Gubla and Gebal.
The word Gebal (Jeba) means a mountain in Arabic.
Gubalai was mentioned as Gebal in Ezekiel 27: 9.
“Veteran craftsmen of Byblos were on board as shipwrights to caulk your seams. All the ships of the sea and their sailors came alongside to trade for your wares…The ancients of Gebal and the wise men thereof were in you your caulkers: all the ships of the sea with their mariners were in you to occupy your merchandise .
Archaeologists have uncovered houses of farmers, peasants and fishermen in Jbeil going back to 7,000 B.C.
Some of the homes currently occupied by the inhabitants of the region are built on the top of historical foundations and ruins dating back to the days of the early Phoenicians, remnants of the Anunnaki. Archeologists found one-room

huts with crushed limestone floors and basins, and stone idol of god El known to the Phoenicians as Baal and El. This makes Jbeil (Gbeil, later known as Byblos) the oldest city in the world.

Ruins of Byblos.

Ruins of a Phoenician temple in the ancient Phoenician city of Byblos (Jbeil, today), Lebanon.

Ruins of the ancient city of Gbeil (Byblos) where Taautus was worshiped by the Phoenicians. Ref: heretiq.

Byblos (Jbeil) today.

The Port of Byblos.

Worth mentioning here, that at Byblos, the Alphabet was created by the Phoenicians.

The port of Byblos was shaped after the Anunnaki Delta (Dal) symbol.

St. John Chapel in Byblos.

In 1939, the Vichy Government found in the basement of St. John Chapel, an Ana’kh manuscript detailing the early blueprints of the chapel retracing the history and a meticulous description of a Phoenician temple which served as an esoteric center used by the early remnants of the Anunnaki.

In addition to the blueprints, a tablet was discovered under the second layer of the chapel’s foundation, containing an archaic illustration of the Ana’kh symbols.

Byblos (Jbeil), today.

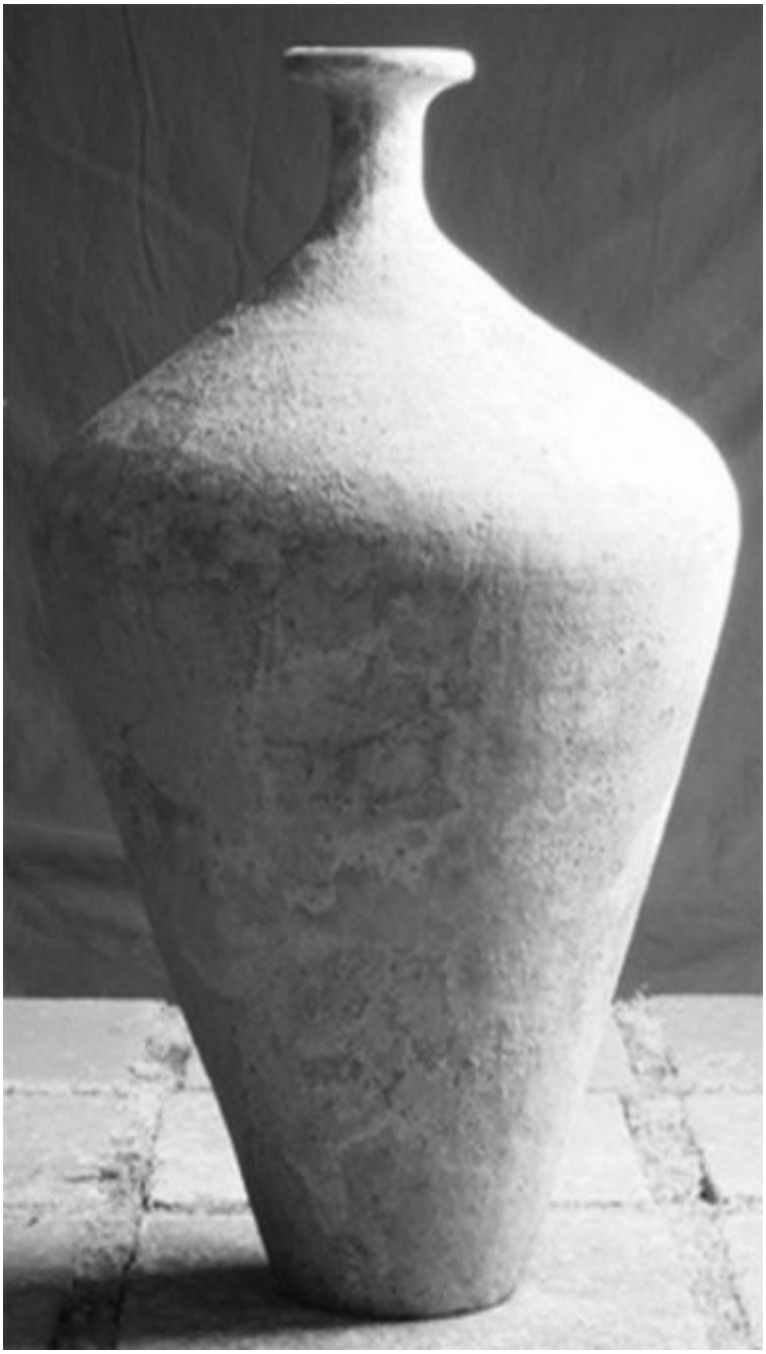
Byblos coin of King Adrmelek, 4th century B.C., representing King Adrmelek riding a bull, attacking a lion.

Gold pendant of Ip-Shemu-Abi, from the Royal Tomb II, Byblos, circa early second millennium B.C. (Middle Bronze Age).

Gold figurines from the Temple of Obelisks, Byblos, early second century B.C. (Middle Bronze Age).

Phoenician/Ugaritic Habarashu; a cosmetic container or box, circa 700-600 B.C.

A Phoenician storage vessel from Tyre, modern day Sour in Lebanon.



Assyro-Phoenician seamen transporting timber, and cedar wood from Jabal Al Arz, Phoenicia, modern day Lebanon.

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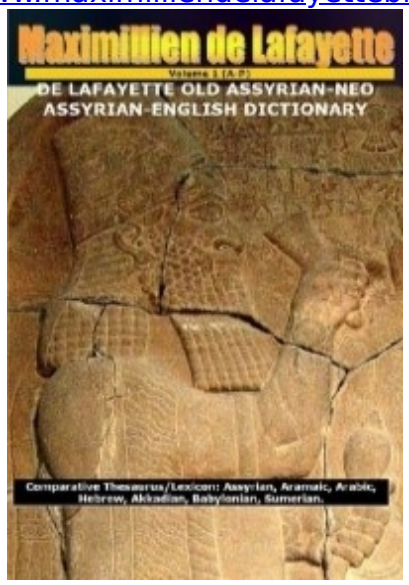
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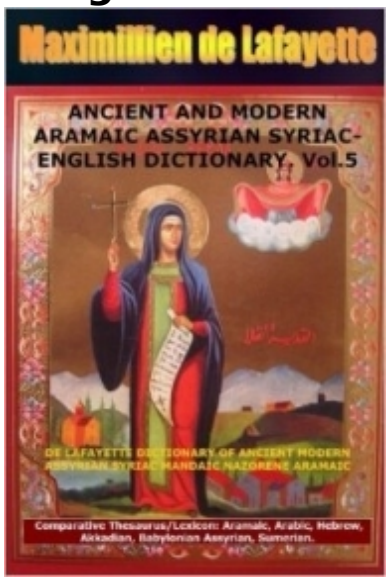
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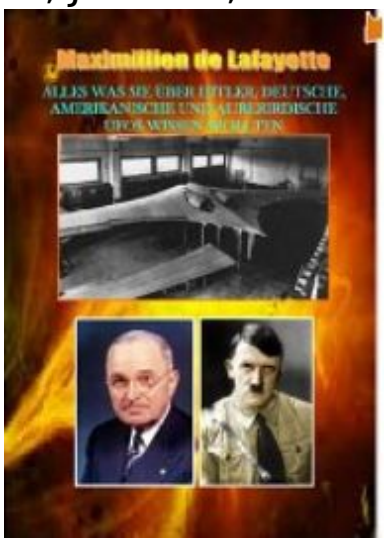
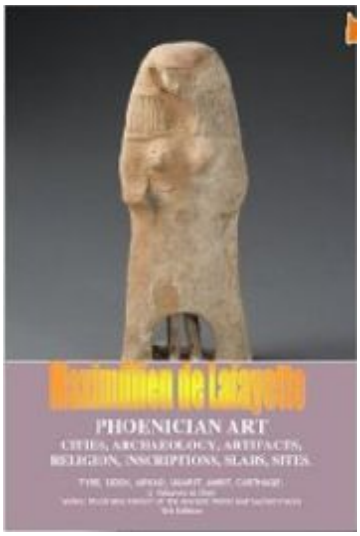


Alles, was sie über Hitler, deutsche, amerikanische und außerirdische ufos wissen wollten



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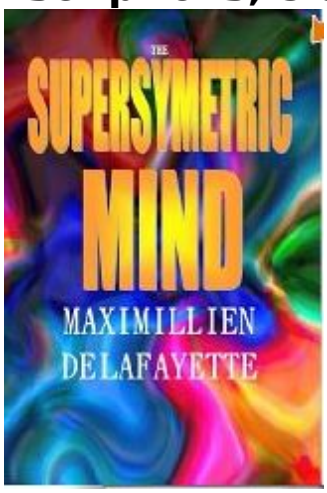

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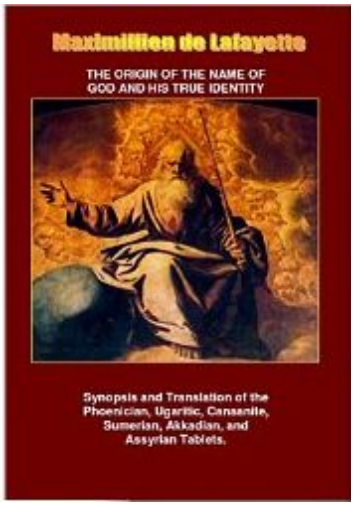
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Synopsis and Translation of the Phoenician, Ugaritic, Canaanite, Sumerian, Akkadian, and Assyrian Tablets.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF GOD AND HIS TRUE IDENTITY. Synopsis and Translation of the Phoenician, Ugaritic, Canaanite, Sumerian, Akkadian, and Assyrian Tablets.

The name of God “Yahweh”, his attributes and extraordinary (Supernatural) powers and deeds were borrowed from pagans’ gods; gods the Israelites worshiped before they “created” their own god “Yahweh”, who centuries later, became the God of the Christians and the Muslims.

So is it fair and logical to assume that we are worshiping a “Pagans’ God” or more precisely an amalgam of mythical gods? You bet!

And this is exactly, the delicate, fragile and controversial topic we will be exploring, discussing and explaining in this treatise.

If you are fanatically religious and you believe every word in the Bible, and all the stories rabbis, sheiks, Imams, bishops and priests tell you, then, do not read this treatise, because it could disturb you, and lead you to believe that it was written to discredit your faith and your beliefs in the Jewish Bible, the Torah, Talmud, the Christian Bible (New Testament), Jesus, the Christian Church, the Koran, and the Prophets. And this is not the case at all.

The conclusions are based upon linguistic, historical, geographical, and archaeological facts and irrefutable

findings, scrolls and inscriptions written centuries before any organized religion was established on Earth, and the word “GOD” was ever pronounced by or known to mankind. Vital and most important questions we must address and answer:
a-God’s true origin.
b-Where did he come from?
c-What is his real name?
d-How and why did Abraham, Moses, early believers, tribes, scribes, prophets, and others unintentionally or willingly change and/or misinterpret God’s name or names?
e-How many names God had at the time, Abraham, Moses, and other prophets met him?
f-In what original language, his name was written?
What and how it was written?
And how it was translated in Greek, Latin, French, English, Spanish, etc.?
g-How did God himself pronounce his name?
h-Who heard God first?
i-When and where did the term or word “God” appear the first time in the history of humanity?
And what did it mean at that time; the very first time it was pronounced, used, and later put in writing?
Did the meaning change? No? Yes? Why?
j-Any relation to the Anunnaki, the Ancient Gods, the Sumerians, the Phoenicians, the extraterrestrials?

From the content:
• The real name of God.
• Allah’s terminology.
• Yahweh was a common Phoenician name.
• The Phoenician source.
• The Phoenician words “Yehaw”, “Yehi”, “Yaw”, and “Yeuo” are the origin of the Hebrew words “Yah”, “Yahu”, and “Yahweh”.
• Israelites bore the name of the Phoenician god Baal.
• Appearances of the word Yahweh outside and before the

Bible was written (To name a few).
• The origins of Yahwehism.
• Phoenicia was the original source for the Hebrew Yahweh's imagery in the Bible and the "Cherubim Throne".
• Yahweh-Elohim and the Phoenician-Ugaritic Bull-Gods and the golden calves.
• Yahweh, and Ea/Enki create a spring in the Garden of Eden.
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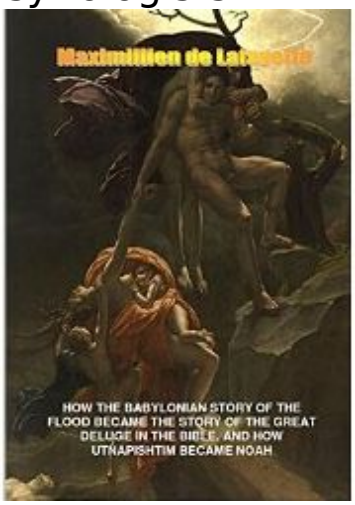

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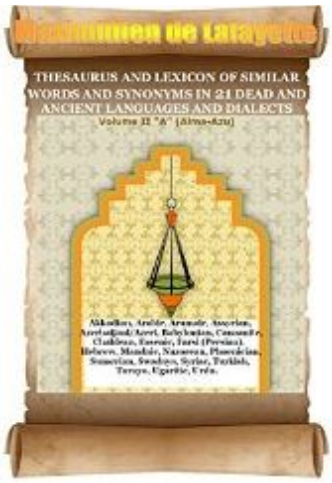

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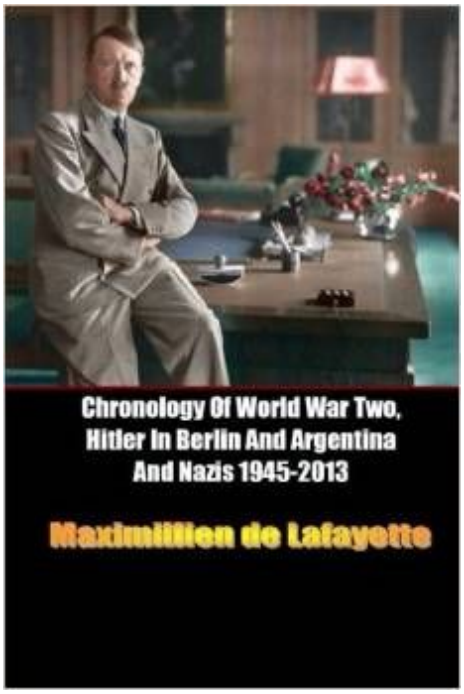

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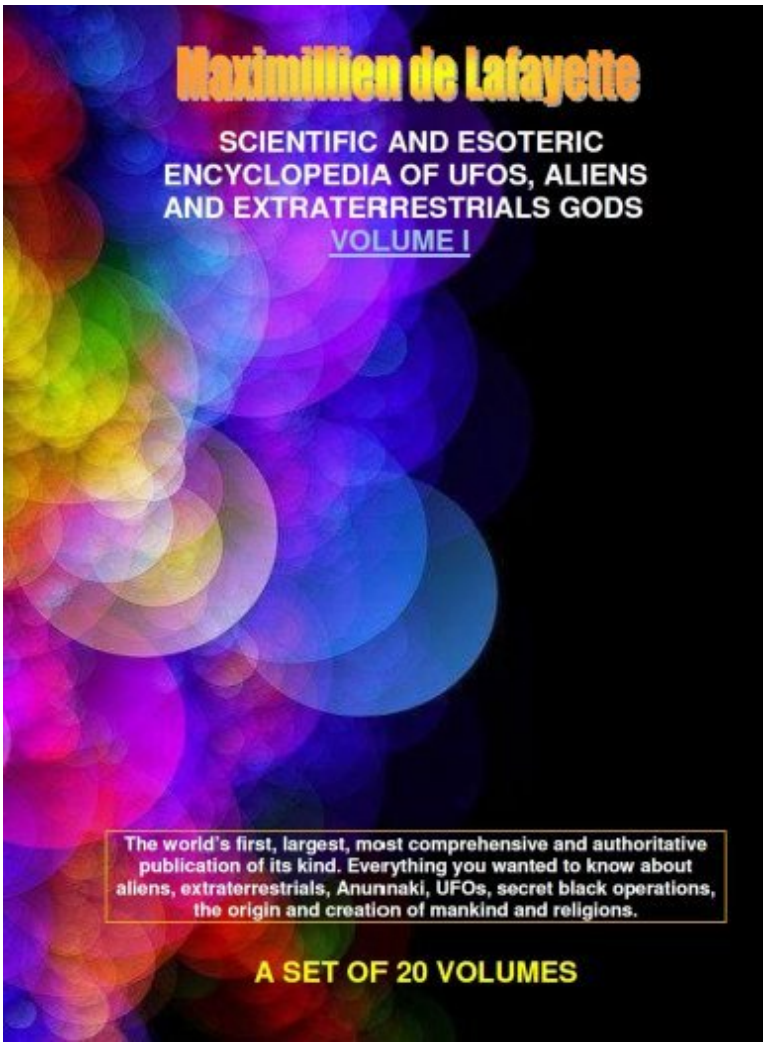
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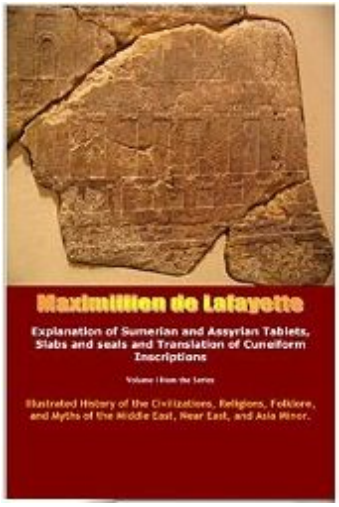
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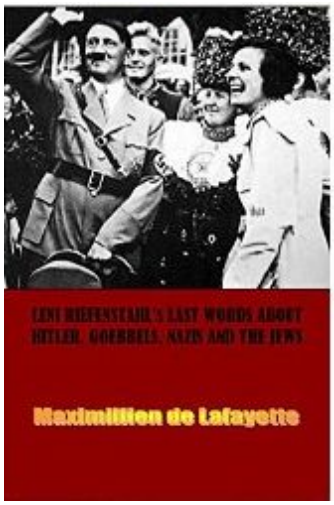

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* I have never never never denied the hideous acts and crimes committed by Hitler
* Leni: The Americans needed German scientists, Nazi or not Nazi
* Hitler never trusted intellectuals
* Many of Hitler and Goering's friends were Jews
* Leni: All politicians and heads of state are hypocrites
* Leni: Germany needed the Vatican and vice versa. Everything started with the Reichskonkordat

* Leni: Goebbels knew exactly what kind of films Hitler liked and disliked
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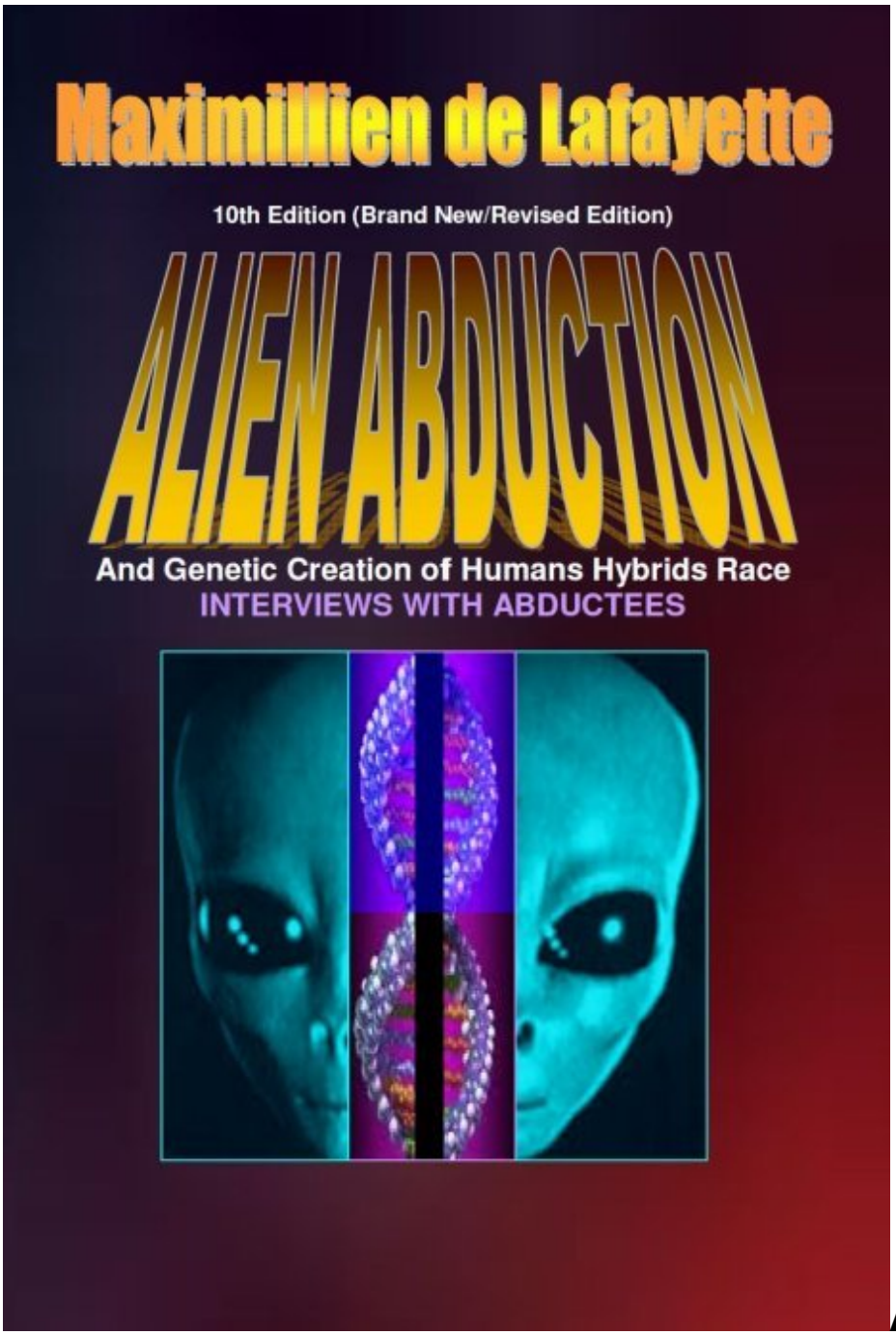
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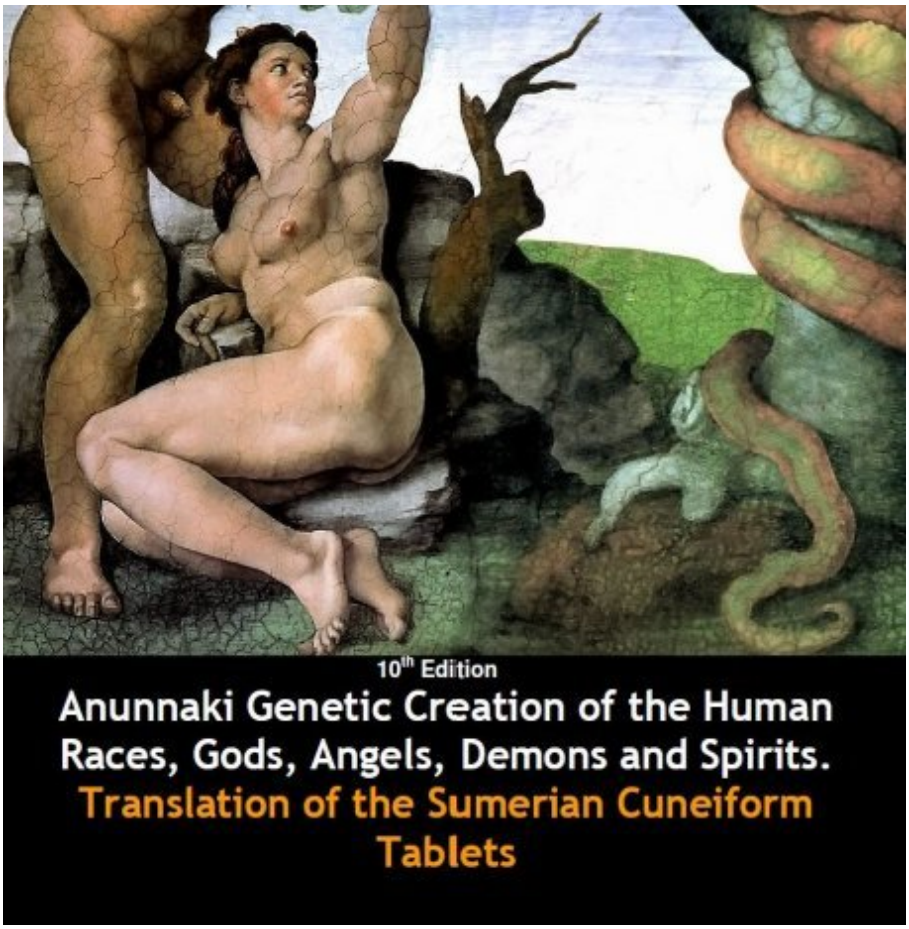
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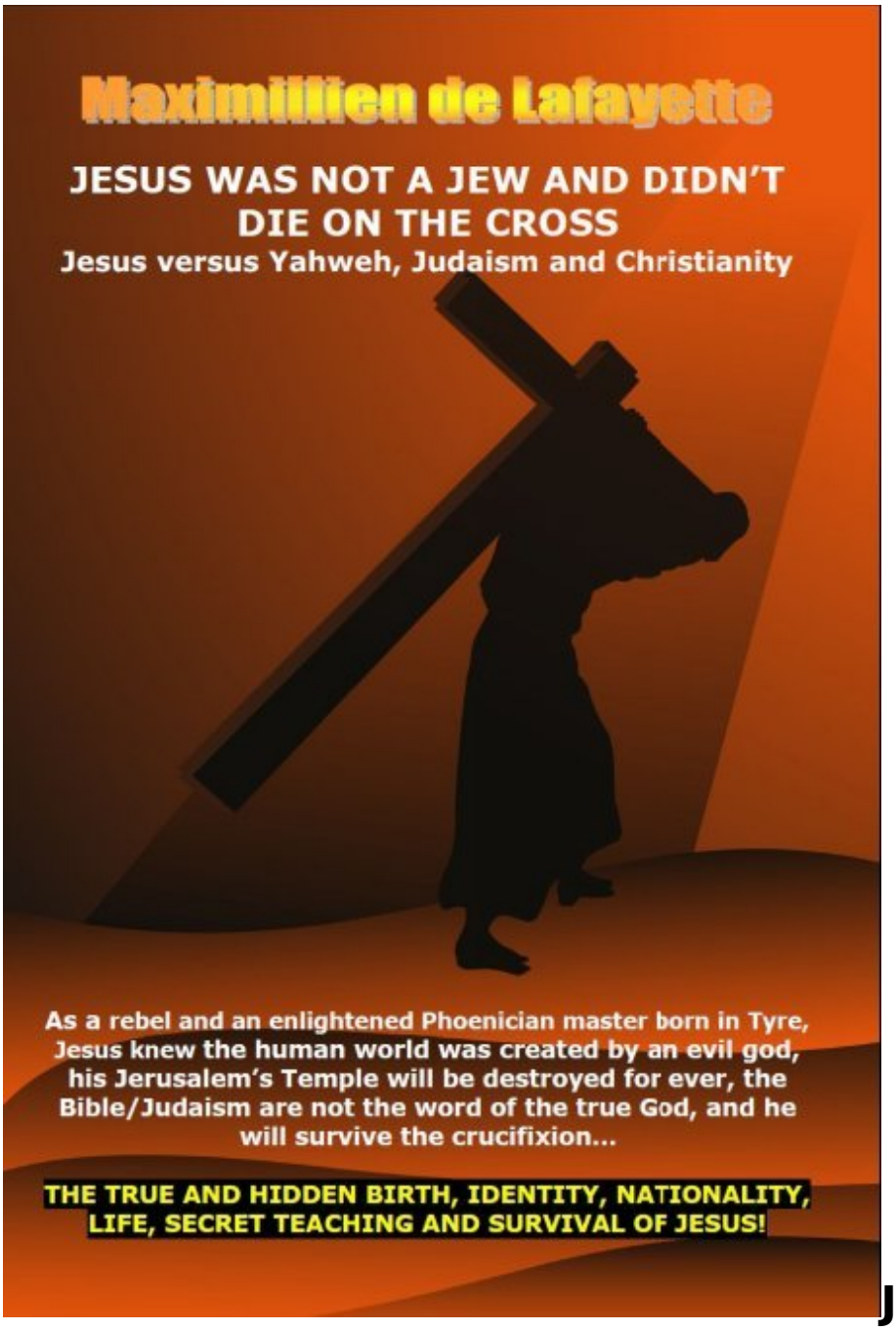
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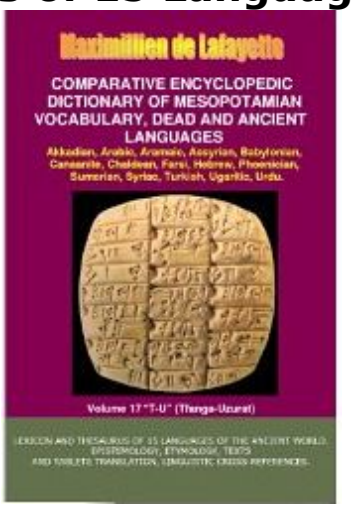
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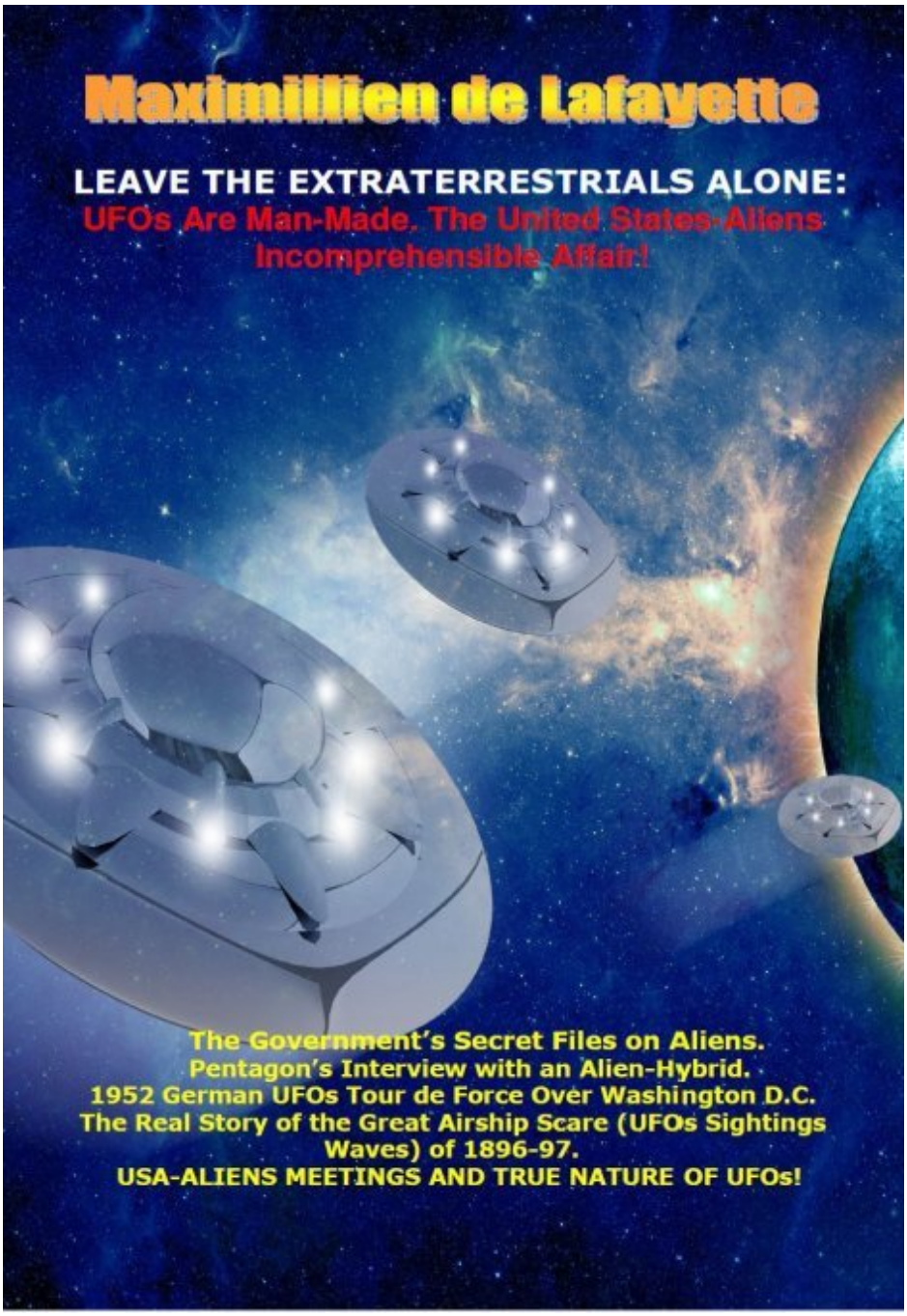
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